

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON USSR-ROK RELATIONS

OW121135Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 0900 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] A short commentary published in the 11 October PEOPLE'S DAILY notes that the prime minister of the puppet Pak Chong-hui clique did a disservice to Moscow by his remarks on the relations between Seoul and Moscow.

The commentary says: On 2 October NCNA exposed the fact that USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko, for the first time ever, completely ignored the Korean issue in his UN General Assembly speech, and noted that this shows that the Soviet Union is fawning on the Pak Chong-hui clique at the expense of the DPRK's interests.

TASS furiously heaped attacks on NCNA and accused it of ill-intentioned slander against the Soviet Union, once more boasting of the so-called active support the Soviet Union has supposedly rendered and continues to render to the DPRK.

TASS, however, did not mention any of the numerous facts of collusion between the Soviet Union and the South Korean authorities on the basis of which NCNA quite accurately exposed the shameful performance of the Soviet Union on the Korean issue.

Furthermore, on 6 October the Pak Chong-hui clique's prime minister, obviously eager to rescue Moscow from its predicament, declared that Seoul and Moscow were doing nothing toward improving relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea. He admitted, however, that contacts between them had become more frequent. We must do justice to the fact that South Korea is braver than Moscow and did not wish to shirk from facts as TASS did. The fact remains, however, that the South Korean prime minister did a disservice to Moscow.

GREEK JOURNAL EXPOSES SOVIET HYPOCRISY ON KOREA

OW102026Y Peking NCNA in English 1941 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Athens, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--The hypocrisy of Soviet social-imperialism on the question of Korea is exposed by the Greek journal LAIKOS DROMOS in an article in its latest issue.

The article says, "In his speech at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko kept complete silence on the reunification of Korea. This is not coincidental. Soviet social-imperialism has been flirting with the Pak Chong-hui clique for quite a time, offering service to its sinister 'two Koreas' scheme. On September 6, a member of the Pak Chong-hui clique received a warm and friendly welcome from the Soviet authorities, while two South Korean journalists got visas for visiting the Soviet Union. A Soviet newspaper even used 'the Republic of Korea' when it referred to the Pak Chong-hui clique."

The article continues, "By means of these acts, the Soviet social-imperialists support and legalize the criminal activity of the Pak Chong-hui clique which conspires and promotes the idea of 'two Koreas'. They hit the just struggle of the Korean people who have been fighting heroically for decades for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. These acts of the new tsars also reveal that they are against an independent, unified Korea which is an obstacle to their hegemonic plans in this area."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CAMBODIAN RADIO DENOUNCES USSR, SRV, CUBAN ACTIONS IN S. ASIA

OW121304Y Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea said yesterday that the Soviet Union, an expansionist power, has instigated Vietnam and Cuba to invade a number of countries, hoping to defeat these countries one by one.

The radio in a commentary said: "The strategy of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet expansionists is to conquer the whole world. The Soviet expansionists have instigated Vietnam and Cuba to invade a number of countries, hoping to defeat these countries one by one." The Vietnamese authorities' scheme to annex Kampuchea is but one of the examples, Radio Democratic Kampuchea pointed out.

The Hanoi authorities have posed as if they were willing to bury the hatchet, saying that they would like to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with the Southeast Asian countries and see Southeast Asia to become a "peaceful, genuinely independent and neutral zone". Radio Democratic Kampuchea denounced all this as being devised to gain time primarily for annexing Kampuchea. Vietnam is now notorious as a Soviet surrogate in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia, and becomes more and more isolated in the world.

It will never succeed in its pipe dream of conquering Kampuchea and turning it into a springboard for assaults on Southeast Asian countries, the radio said.

The people of Kampuchea, Southeast Asia, the rest of Asia and the world are enhancing their vigilance and closing their ranks in order to frustrate the intrigues of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the radio declared.

SUPPORT FOR DPRK VOICED AT CURRENT UN SESSION

OW062041Y Peking NCNA in English 1955 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--During the past two weeks' general debate at the current session of the UN General Assembly, representatives of many countries voiced full support for the just struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. They stressed that the Korean problem must be resolved by the Korean people themselves, without any foreign interference.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, pointed out that the continued division of Korea was one of the potential sources of a wider international conflict. "We must, therefore, lend clear and constant support to the just aspirations of the people of Korea for peaceful reunification, without outside interference, and welcome in that sense the concrete and constructive steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea towards that goal," he declared.

Stefan Andrei, minister for foreign affairs of Romania, said that his country supports, as in the past, the constructive initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at achieving the great national ideal of the Korean people, which is the peaceful and democratic independent reunification of the country, without any foreign interference.

Abdorrashid Jalili, minister of education of Afghanistan, reaffirmed that his country supports the peaceful reunification of Korea free of foreign interference and considers the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the southern part of Korea including the disbanding of all military installations as essential prerequisites.

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Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of Togo, reaffirmed Togo's firm opposition to "manoeuvres designed to impose recognition of the fait accompli of the fictitious creation of two Korean entities". He voiced Togo's "total support for the Korean people as a whole in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification and independence of their country."

Rashleigh E. Jackson, minister for foreign affairs of Guyana, said, "The principles set out in the 1972 North-South declaration of July 1972, as well as the programme enunciated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea towards that end, form an adequate basis for an acceptable solution to the problem of Korea."

Representatives of Mozambique, Tanzania, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea and other countries also supported the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and demanded the speedy, total and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

UN DEBATE ON MIDDLE EAST QUESTION REVIEWED

OW130319Y Peking NCNA in English 0235 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Middle East and the Palestine question have come to the fore during the general debate at the General Assembly session. The representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of many Arab and other countries expounded their stand for a settlement.

The PLO representative refuted the statement made Monday by the foreign minister of Israel and condemned Israeli atrocities against the Palestinian people. He pointed out that the Israeli foreign minister "aggressively challenges the world body itself" because he did not even verbally acknowledge the existence of the Palestinian people, but announced the annexation of Jerusalem.

Referring to the Camp David accords, he declared, "we cannot but reject them and reaffirm here and now that no one can speak on behalf of the Palestinian people but their sole and legitimate representative, namely the PLO."

In the terms of the Camp David accords, he noted, "not only would there be no end to military occupation, but our very identity as Palestinians would be reduced to the status of mere 'Arab inhabitants'."

He stressed, "We cannot accept that Arab Jerusalem, an integral part of our national existence for centuries, should fall victim to a policy of narrow exclusivism and immoral annexation."

The PLO representative said that by insisting on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, Israel is overriding U.N. resolutions guaranteeing the right of Palestinians to return. Russian citizens have no actual connection with Palestine, he noted.

The PLO "is determined to maintain our militant struggles until we attain and exercise our inalienable rights," he declared.

Speaking of the Camp David accords, the Egyptian representative said, "Our aim is a just peace for the entire Middle East area. We do not aspire to peace at any price but we want to achieve the kind of peace that would restore to the Palestinian people their inalienable rights and for the Arab nation its occupied territories." Israel could not claim sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza because sovereignty belongs to the Palestinian people who live on those territories, he said.

In his speech the Jordanian representative condemned Israel for pursuing an aggressive policy. He said, Jordan had consistently stood for a just peace and supported all efforts designed to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East with adherence to the following principles: First, there must be a comprehensive settlement which ensures the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people over Palestinian soil, as well as Arab rights in a comprehensive form, on all fronts and with the participation of all the parties concerned; secondly, any forthcoming final settlement must be based upon complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab countries occupied in 1967 and it must also include the right of the Palestinian people to determine their fate in total freedom, and the attainment of security and peace by all the parties.

The Syrian representative pointed out in his speech that a real solution to the Middle East problem must be based on the fundamental principles such as the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and of deprivation of the right of the peoples to self-determination. He criticized the Camp David accords.

For trampling underfoot all these principles. He declared that Syria was still calling in all seriousness and sincerity for a just, lawful and comprehensive settlement which would entail complete Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the exercise of these rights, the first being the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establishment of an independent state on their own soil.

The representatives of Iraq, the Yemen Arab Republic and Libya condemned in their speeches the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. They stressed that Israel must withdraw its forces from all the occupied Arab territories and restore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and a just and durable peace must be realized in the Middle East. The representative of Uganda hoped that all efforts will be exerted by all concerned to avoid further divisions among the Arab peoples in this crucial period.

Speakers from major West European countries and Japan expressed support to the Camp David accords. They hoped that all parties concerned should participate in such a solution. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called the Camp David accords "a major step" in resolving difficult Middle East issues. On the contrary, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko strongly denounced the Camp David accords. He alleged that the Geneva peace conference with the participation of the Soviet Union was the only option to achieve peace in the Middle East.

UNITED STATES

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON 12 OCT

OW121327Y Peking NCNA in English 1227 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Oct (HSINHUA) --A Chinese education delegation arrived in Washington today on a visit to the U.S.A., according to a report from that city.

The delegation was led by Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of China and president of Peking University, with Li Chi, vice-president of the Education Society of China, as its adviser.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were Richard C. Atkinson, director of the National Science Foundation [NSF] of the United States; George C. Pimentel, deputy director of the NSF; officials from the White House, the State Department and the International Communication Agency of the U.S., and Chang Chieh-chien, an American scholar of Chinese descent. Also present was Chai Tse-min, head of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States.

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Since its arrival in the United States on October 7, the delegation has visited San Francisco and Los Angeles, and was warmly welcomed by friends of the American educational field.

U.S. HOLDS MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS EXERCISE

OW111540Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--The United States began yesterday its biggest mobilization preparedness exercise since the Second World War, according to reports from Washington.

The exercise aims to measure the speed and effectiveness of mobilization of the U.S. troops in case of war.

The exercise was long planned by the U.S. Defense Department and the armed forces chiefs will take charge of the operation. It will continue until November 8. The mobilization order will affect, besides the armed forces, the departments of energy, transport, commerce, labour, the interior, justice and the treasury.

It was reported that the last similar exercise on a smaller scale in 1976 was almost a complete flop, with problems described as "monumental" and with most of the National Guard units and Reserves earmarked for early deployment not able to meet their assignments. The objective of the present exercise is to determine how quickly Reserves and National Guard can be alerted, plans for troop and supply movement set into motion and machinery for conscription started up.

The manoeuvre is taking place amidst the growing Soviet military threat and mounting Soviet-U.S. rivalry for hegemony. AFP said that "the build-up of the Soviet armed forces has convinced the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General David C. Jones, of the need to ensure that the U.S. forces are ready at any time in case of conflict." AP pointed out that "military strategists place a particular importance to a swift and smooth mobilization because of the Soviet Union's increased ability to attack Western Europe with little warning."

SOVIET UNION

AFP REPORTS ON SOVIET, OTHER MINORITIES IN SINKIANG

OW111415Y Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Urumchi, Sinkiang, 11 Oct (AFP)--China's Sinkiang region shelters hundreds of Soviet citizens and a large White Russian community, mainly stateless but including 700 nationalized Chinese. Over the past few years stateless White Russians have been leaving China by the hundreds, mostly for Australia.

Mr Wen Heng, administrative bureau director of the Sinkiang Communist Party United Front Department, told a visiting group of Western journalists that the 700 White Russians who had adopted Chinese nationality represented one of the 12 national minorities living alongside Han Chinese in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The White Russians have their own deputy to China's National People's Congress.

The senior Chinese official said "several hundred" Soviet citizens and their families lived in Sinkiang. In reply to a journalist, Mr Wen said Soviet citizens were free to return to the Soviet Union and several had done so over the last few years. Most of these Soviet citizens would appear to be Kazakh tribesmen.

Mr Wen said the stateless White Russians had mostly fled to China after 1917 to escape the Russian Revolution and the new communist regime but had never agreed to adopt either Soviet or Chinese nationality. Most live along the River Ili, in and around the town of Ining, carrying out with their now Chinese companions a wide range of professions in industry or sometimes agriculture. Some are cadres.

Religiously the community is Russian Orthodox but lacks a priest to say Mass in one of the rare Orthodox churches in Ining or west Sinkiang not converted into factories or warehouses. Stateless White Russians have been leaving China for some years now. The Australian Embassy in Peking told AFP that since opening in 1973 it had granted 527 temporary immigration visas to Russians living in Sinkiang, the old Manchuria--now Heilungkiang Province--or Shanghai.

The Soviet Consulate in Urumchi closed down in 1962. Its spacious quarters in the town centre now house the Sinkiang Song and Dance Ensemble.

Some 80 or 90 Australian visas were issued last year and as many this [year]. Many of these immigrants travelled on special Chinese passports. Mr Wen said other stateless Russians applied to go to New Zealand or Canada and some settled down in Hong Kong or stopped off there on their way to a new life perhaps in South America.

The Chinese official said some people wanted to go to Turkey. However, the Turkish Embassy in Peking said these were not White Russians but either Turks who settled years ago in Sinkiang or Kazakhs and Turkish-speaking Uighurs hoping to rejoin their families who left China in the mass exoduses of 1940-42 and 1962. Of the 62,000 Kazakhs who left in the 1962 rush, which Mr Wen stressed was "sparked by Soviet propaganda," a diplomatic source said several hundred ended up in Turkey after a 2-year wait in Afghanistan.

The same diplomatic source said that though over a dozen Turkish citizens had freely left China over the last 5 years, the Chinese Government was blocking the departure of Chinese nationals wanting to join their families in Turkey. Several thousand naturalized Chinese Indians and Pakistanis also live in southern Sinkiang.

USSR THREAT TO WESTERN SHIPPING CITED BY READER'S DIGEST

OW102002Y Peking NCNA in English 1931 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Soviet merchant fleet is increasingly posing a severe threat to the commercial arteries of the world and to the Western shipping, says an article carried in the October issue of the U.S. journal THE READER'S DIGEST.

Entitled "Russia's Grab for Western Shipping," the article notes that in 1972, 40 American ports were opened to Russian merchant ships. The Soviets took advantage of the arrangement to pick up not only the grain intended for Russia, but all sorts of other cargo destined for ports around the world. "Within four years, they were carrying 13 percent of the total freight shipped between the United States and West Germany, and 23 percent of all cargo moving out of the Great Lakes to the Mediterranean, Portugal, Spain, Morocco and the Black Sea." "Since 1971, the carrying capacity of Soviet ships on Western European trade routes has increased sixfold. Russian vessels now carry an estimated 25 percent of all transatlantic cargo and an equal percentage of the freight between northern Europe and the Mediterranean." At stake, warns a committee report by the European Economic Community, is "the survival of Western European fleets."

The article goes on to say that the Soviet Union uses its price-cutting weapon to win a virtual monopoly of key Western shipping lanes, posing a severe threat to the Western commercial arteries.

It points out, "between 1960 and 1977, Moscow's merchant fleet more than quadrupled, to 2429 passenger and cargo ships. In tonnage-carrying capacity, this has put the Russians in sixth place among maritime nations. More important, they now rank first in general cargo-liner ships suitable for scheduled operations." "On any given day, up to 300 of these Soviet cargo liners travel the 57 worldwide routes."

It states, "as a result, Soviet ships carry 75 percent of the trade between West Germany and the USSR, 80 percent of Great Britain-USSR commerce and 97 percent of the trade between Japan and the USSR."

It stresses that Russia has provided huge subsidies to its merchant fleets first for political purpose. Second, there is the strategic advantage of a merchant fleet that is an arm of military operations. The commercial tankers serve to refuel armed destroyers and cruisers. Moreover, many of Russia's newest merchant vessels are so-called 'roll-on/roll-off' vessels, ideal for landing tanks on beaches or in poorly equipped ports." [quotation marks as received]

It says, a third major benefit produced by the merchant fleet is in the area of intelligence. Moscow has set up freight agencies in every major world port. One high-ranking West European counterintelligence European official holds that "at least 20 percent, and sometimes 50 percent, of all the Soviets of these agencies are trained agents sent here specifically for espionage." In the West German port of Hamburg alone, six Soviet shipping organizations employ about 50 Russians, including one high-ranking officer in the GRU, the Soviet military intelligence.

NORTH ASIA

PRC OFFICIAL OUTLINES PLANS TO SEND STUDENTS TO JAPAN

OW130035Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Oct (KYODO)--Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said Thursday China will not be able to modernize its science and technology unless a basic reform of the education system was carried out.

In a meeting with a visiting mission of former officials of the Japanese Finance Ministry at the Great Hall of the People, Liao said China wanted to send around 2,000 persons to Japan at the beginning to study in that country.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien earlier had revealed China wanted to send 10,000 students to Japan.

Liao's statement Thursday on the sending of around 2,000 students was regarded as indicating dispatch plans for a year period.

Liao also was quoted as saying that Chinese technicians who can be used at present are mostly those aged 40 or more. Due to the destruction of the gang of four, virtually none of the technicians aged below 40 are usable, he said.

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PRC OIL DISCOVERY IN SINKIANG, POSSIBLE SALE TO JAPAN

OW110029Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, Sinkiang-Uighur, 11 Oct (KYODO)--China has struck light, high grade oil in mountains near here, officials of the autonomous region here said Tuesday. The officials told a visiting group of Japanese newsmen that the deposits of "ideal" oil may prove to be rivaled in size only by Taching. The Chinese thus confirmed speculation that light crude oil deposits may exist in western China.

According to the autonomous region's economic committee, drilling began in the second half of last year in the southern basin of Sinkiang Uighur. The oil field has come on stream and its annual output appears likely to exceed the combined yields at two existing oil fields in the region, the officials said.

If China can export light crude, its chances of selling oil to Japan may be considerably improved and help boost trade between the two countries. Chinese crude offered for sale thus far contains an unusually high proportion of wax, requiring importers to build special refineries equipped to deal with the paraffin problem.

The size of the newly-found deposits is not known yet for sure, the officials said. The field is located east of Kashgar and west of Akche, they said. Since the oil field is in the deep west of the country, China has begun building a railway to ease transportation difficulties, they added.

In parallel efforts, the Chinese are moving forward with construction of a petrochemical complex in Urumchi. An oil refining plant with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons has been completed in the suburbs of the Sinkiang-Uighur City and has gone into test operation. China built the plant on its own but is expected to introduce foreign technology in building a chemical fertilizer plant, an ethylene plant and other projects under second-phase construction there.

FRG'S SCHMIDT PRAISES CHINA-JAPAN PACT ON VISIT TO JAPAN

OW121803Y Peking NCNA in English 1749 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--The recently signed China-Japan peace and friendship treaty is an event of great political significance to the world, declared West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who arrived here on October 10 on a four-day visit to Japan.

Schmidt had a private talk with Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda at the latter's official residence yesterday morning.

According to the Japanese press, the Japanese prime minister dwelt on the situation in Asia following the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, and stressed Japan's all-direction peace diplomacy. They exchanged views on the political situation in the world. They had an identity of views on the importance of strengthening the ties between Japan and West Europe. The West German chancellor expressed the hope that Japan would open more markets to reduce its trade surplus.

According to a KYODO report, in his speech at the luncheon yesterday afternoon, the West German chancellor spoke highly of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty signed in August. He said that this treaty "is an essential pre-requisite for greater political stability in this region (Asia) for which you bear special responsibilities." Chancellor Schmidt also stressed that West Germany will broaden its relations with China in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields as Japan has done.

LARGEST JAPANESE MARITIME SDF EXERCISE BEGINS 12 OCTOBER

OW121746Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force began a 12-day large-scale exercise yesterday in the sea areas from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south.

A JIJI report says that some 140 ships, 170 aircraft and 28,000 men are participating in the manoeuvre so as to prepare for "emergency circumstances." The exercise is the largest since the set-up of the Maritime Self-Defence Force in 1952.

FUKUDA COMMENTS ON PRECONDITION FOR USSR-JAPAN PEACE PACT

OW101606Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--The return of the four northern islands to Japan by the Soviet Union is the precondition for the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace pact, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda reaffirmed in the Budget Committee of the House of Councillors yesterday.

At a session of the Budget Committee, Komei Dietman Takehiko Aizawa questioned how Japan would "promote its diplomacy with the Soviet Union." Fukuda answered, "There is a divergence between Japan and the Soviet Union on the return of the four northern islands. There will be genuine stable relations only if the four northern islands are returned before a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty is concluded. Constant efforts will be made to this end."

When Aizawa asked "whether such a foreign policy will be carried out firmly in whatever conditions," Fukuda said, "it can be understood in that way."

ASSASSINATION ANNIVERSARY OF JSP CHAIRMAN MARKED IN TOKYO

OW122022Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--A ceremony was held by the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party to mark the 18th anniversary of the assassination of the late party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma at his tomb here this afternoon.

Present at the ceremony were Mr. Asanuma's widow Kyoko Asanuma, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata, party General Secretary Shinme Tagaya and more than 150 representatives of various strata.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao was present on invitation and presented a basket of flowers at the tomb.

In his speech at the ceremony Chairman Asukata said, "This is a year with success of historical significance because of the conclusion of the long-expected Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. The best way for us to cherish the memory of the late Chairman Asanuma is to further carry forward his spirit."

Makoto Ichikawa, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, said, "We are very glad to tell Chairman Asanuma the good news that the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with a clearly stipulated anti-hegemony clause has been concluded." He said, "We should take the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty as a common property of both the Japanese and Chinese people, firmly defend and support it and make it last from generation to generation."

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Ichikawa said, "When diplomatic relations between Japan and China were resumed, the beloved and respected Premier Chou En-lai stressed, 'never forget the well-diggers when drinking water'. These words were engraved on my memory. I, as a member of the working class, once again pay my heartfelt respect to Chairman Asanuma who had made the greatest sacrifice for the cause of friendship between the two countries."

Shoichi Miyake, Mr Asanuma's friend and deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, also addressed the ceremony.

The message sent by the China-Japan Friendship Association was read out at the ceremony by Vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Shoichi Shimodaira. Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda also sent a message and presented a basket of flowers to the meeting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PAPUA NEW GUINEA LEADER VISITS SOUTH CHINA COUNTY

OW121608Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, Mrs Stella Chan and their party inspected water conservancy projects in Taishan County of Kwangtung Province today and yesterday.

Deputy Prime Minister Chan praised Taishan County for its advances in agriculture, adding that China's achievements in agriculture "are the results of great leadership of this great country and the coordination, dedication, mobilization and dynamic spirit of the Chinese people."

The Papua New Guinean guests arrived here from Peking on the morning of October 10 in the company of Liu Hsi-keng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry. They were greeted at the airport by Meng Hsien-te and Li Chia-jen, vice-chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Lo Fan-chun, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee, and were guests of honour at a banquet in the evening given by the provincial revolutionary committee.

Departs for Home

OW130904Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, successfully wound up his visit to China and left Canton this morning by train for home via Shumchun.

Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan, Mrs Stella Chan and their party were seen off at the railway station by Meng Hsien-te and Li Chia-jen, vice-chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Lo Fan-chun, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee; and Liu Hsi-keng, vice-minister agriculture and forestry.

While in Canton the distinguished guests visited the preview of the 1978 autumn China export commodities fair and watched acrobatic performances.

EDUCATION MINISTER LIU PETES THAI UNIVERSITY RECTORS

OW121610Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Thailand's university rectors delegation led by Dr. Kasem Suwannakun, minister of university affairs and rector of Chulalongkorn University.

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In his toast at the banquet, Minister Liu Hsi-yao spoke about China's effort to develop education and raise quality in order to speed up the four modernizations. The current visit of the Thai friends to China provided a good opportunity for educational workers of the two countries to exchange experience, he added.

Minister Kasem said that he had seen changes in China's education which, he added, were necessary for the Chinese people in realizing their four modernizations. He expressed the hope that his visit would be successful.

Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsi Kasemsamson and his wife attended the banquet.

The delegation arrived here yesterday evening for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

FRENCH CP (M-L) LEADER ON VISIT TO CAMBODIA, SRV AGGRESSION

OW111825Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vietnam backed by the superpower, the Soviet Union, "attempts to become a dominator of Southeast Asia," but "Kampuchea represents a great obstacle to the Vietnamese expansion," pointed out Jacques Juquet, secretary general of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, at a press conference here this afternoon.

Jacques Juquet, who led a delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France visited Democratic Kampuchea from September 8 to 16. At the press conference, he talked about his visit and the situation in Kampuchea.

Speaking before answering questions put by journalists, Jacques Juquet said: "During our stay in Kampuchea, what we saw convinced us that Vietnam attempts to occupy the territory of Democratic Kampuchea and impose 'an Indochinese federation' under its leadership on Kampuchea as it did on Laos in order to control the entire Southeast Asia." "We are also convinced that the plan of the Vietnamese leaders falls in with the strategic interests of the Soviet Union in its attempt to encircle the People's Republic of China," he said.

He stated: "Dry season will come several weeks from now. It has been confirmed now that many divisions have been deployed in the Vietnam-Kampuchea borders in the past few weeks. With the powerful military backing of Moscow, Vietnam will launch a massive offensive with the obvious objective of rapidly bringing Kampuchea under control."

Referring to the internal situation in Kampuchea, Jacques Juquet pointed out: "It seems that Democratic Kampuchea has resolved her main problems of the present period: food, clothing and medical treatment of her population, thanks to the development and use of the country's agricultural resources and the mobilization of the population in the realization of numerous important hydraulic works. Along the regions we passed, we saw the population, particularly children and labouring people, are in good health and free from any restraint.

Answering the questions put forward by journalists, he gave a concrete account of the great achievements gained by the Kampuchean people after the country's liberation. He said that now, Kampuchea, "a small country, has only one demand: live in peace."

Prior to the end of the press conference, he said that the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France urges his country to establish diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea as quickly as possible.

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BURMESE AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT IENG SARY'S BANQUET 4 OCTOBER

BK130917Y Peking in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 10 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Burmese Ambassador to Cambodia U Lwin Maung attended a banquet held by Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary on 4 October and (?gave a speech).

He said: I have great respect for the Cambodian leaders and the people of Cambodia, because you are waging a just struggle. Burma's sympathy is with the Cambodian (?people). We detest aggression.

Ambassador U Lwin Maung also expressed his belief that the Cambodian people [words indistinct] will certainly win victories. This was reported in a broadcast by the Democratic Kampuchea Radio on 8 October.

EUROPE

PRC-UK FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCLUDE TALKS 12 OCTOBER

OW130751Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] London, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs David Owen concluded their talks here this afternoon.

During their two rounds of talks, the two ministers exchanged views on international problems and bilateral relations. Both agreed that the two countries cooperate more closely in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technical fields.

Huang Hua officially invited Owen to visit China, and the British foreign secretary promised to make the visit as soon as possible.

During his meeting with Huang Hua yesterday, British Prime Minister James Callaghan extended an invitation to Premier Hua Kuo-feng for a visit to Britain. Callaghan said that whenever Premier Hua Kuo-feng could come to Britain, he would be warmly welcomed by both the British Government and people. Huang Hua reiterated Premier Hua's invitation to Prime Minister Callaghan to visit China. The invitation was accepted in principle.

VICE PREMIER FANG I, DELEGATION VISIT MUNICH 11 OCTOBER

OW121340Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and his party visited Max Planck Society in Munich today.

They were accorded a warm welcome at that scientific research organization, which boasts of fifty institutes and ten thousand working personnel. They went round the institutes of extraterrestrial physics, plasma and laser, and watched a laser nuclear fusion test.

At the Extraterrestrial Physics Institute, they were presented a duplicate picture of gamma ray emission of the Milky Way galaxy. The galaxy picture, the first of its kind made in the world, was completed last year by West German scientists after two years of work.

Earlier, Vice-Premier Fang I presented to the society specimens of the meteorite of the Kirin meteorite shower and mineral ores, scientific publications and other gifts.

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The Chinese vice-premier and his party this afternoon visited the Museum of Science and Technology in Munich, where they themselves made some scientific tests with great interest.

The vice-premier met with Alfons Goppel, minister-president of Bayerischen Land, this afternoon and was honoured at a dinner given by Anton Jaumann, minister of economy and communication of Bayerischen Land in the evening.

At Messer-Schmitt-Boelkow-Blohm Company (MBB) in Munich yesterday afternoon, Vice-Premier Fang I boarded a helicopter produced by the company to have a view of the premises. He also saw a demonstration flight by a helicopter of the Flying-Tiger type.

The Chinese guests also visited a space department of the company where they were shown some spare parts of artificial satellites. Among the ten satellites put into orbit by the department, "Symphonie" has been operating normally for about four years 36,000 kilometres above the earth.

The Chinese vice-premier and his party visited the German Electron-Synchrotron Research Centre (DESY) in Hamburg yesterday. They went down into a deep tunnel to have a close look at the well-known Positron Electron Tandem Ring Accelerator (PETRA), the biggest of its kind in the world.

WEST GERMAN FIRM REPORTS PRC OFFER TO SUBMIT CONSTRUCTION BIDS

LD121830Y Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Dusseldorf--The chairman of the Board of Directors of Schloemann-Siemag AG, Heinrich Weiss, announced at a press conference in Dusseldorf today that his firm had been officially asked by certain Chinese parties to form a consortium and submit bids for the construction of an iron and steel works in Hopei Province. It is estimated that the first stage of the project will cost DM15-18 billion. The consortium would be led by Gute Hoffnungshuette of Sterkrade, Siemens and Thyssen. Dresdener Bank has undertaken to guarantee the financial side of the project as part of the general framework of a consortium under its general coordination.

According to Schloemann-Siemag, the PRC is prepared to operate with a deutsch mark credit. That Dresdener Bank should act as central coordinator for the financing of the consortium was requested by the Chinese. The contract is expected to be concluded by the middle of next year. Weiss said that he did not exclude the possibility of the order being shared among Western European competitors.

The chairman of the board of management of Schloemann-Siemag AG, Weiss, told the news conference that the request to form a consortium and to submit bids had come from the Chinese minister for metallurgy, Tang Ko.

Dresdener Bank Financing

LD121834Y Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] The firm of Schloemann-Siemag said today that Dresdener Bank had agreed together with other banks to provide a credit of up to DM 28 billion for the entire construction of the plant. It was also announced that the steel works will have an annual capacity of 10 million tons of crude steel.

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PRC FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE DELEGATION LEAVES FRG

OW091258Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct, (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs led by its President Hao Te-ching today ended a 15-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegation visited a few enterprises, institutes of higher learning and research centres in Bonn, Bremen, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart.

Guenther Van Well, secretary of state of the Federal Foreign Ministry, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation on September 25. Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen, vice-president of Bundestag, met and feted the delegation on behalf of Karl Carstens, president of Bundestag.

During its stay in the country, the delegation met with personages of the government, Bundestag and various political parties.

The German Society of Foreign Policy exchanged views with the Chinese delegation here on September 26 on international issues and bilateral relations.

Chi Huai-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, gave a reception on the evening of September 27 for the visit of the delegation. Vice-President of Bundestag Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen and other friendly personages from various circles were present.

The delegation has left here for Luxembourg.

RECEIVED IN LUXEMBOURG

OW110124Y Peking NCNA in English 0111 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Gaston Thorn, prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, received the delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs led by its President Hao Te-ching and had friendly talks with them, according to a report from Luxembourg.

Thorn praised the good relations between Luxembourg and China and wished that China will grow in strength. He stressed that the integration of West Europe will help bring a balance in international relationship. Hao Te-ching expressed the Chinese people's sincere wish for close unity among Western countries which conforms with the interests of West Europe and is conducive to the world peace.

Prime Minister Thorn gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the Chinese delegation. President of the Chamber of Deputies Rene Van Den Bulcke and government ministers attended the luncheon. President of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Adolphe Franck was also present. On the same day, the Chinese delegation was received separately by Rene Van Den Bulcke, Minister of the Interior Joseph Wohlfart and Minister of Finance Jacques Poos. In the evening, Bulcke gave a dinner to welcome Hao Te-ching and his party. Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Kang Mao-chao was present on all occasions.

The Chinese delegation arrived for a visit to Luxembourg on October 8 at the invitation of the Luxemburg-China Friendship Association.

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CYPRIT PAPER I SIMERINI INTERVIEWS PRC AMBASSADOR

NC120932Y Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 12 Oct 78 pp 1, 3 NC

[Text of undated I SIMERINI interview with PRC Ambassador Tsao Chih; from the series of interviews on prospects of the Cyprus issue]

[Text] Question: What is the policy of the People's Republic of China on the Cyprus issue?

Answer: The People's Republic of China has always maintained steadfastly that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected and that, in the last analysis, the settlement of the Cyprus problem depends solely on the Cypriot people themselves. The Chinese Government and people are resolutely against the intervention of the superpowers in the affairs of Cyprus. The people of Cyprus have won their country's independence as a result of a long-term struggle. Today, they can certainly safeguard their independence during their anti-imperialist and antihegemony struggle and be their own masters in their country. We sincerely hope that the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and the parties concerned, having the general interests of unity against imperialism and hegemony as a criterion and by neutralizing the interventions and undermining of the superpowers, will gradually resolve their differences through persistent negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and conciliation so that they may achieve a just and reasonable solution of the Cyprus problem in the near future.

Question: What, in your opinion, are the factors which prevent a solution to the Cyprus problem and contribute to the perpetuation of the dispute?

Answer: The basic interests of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots are the same. Today, these common points are of primary importance. Both sides support the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus; they favor the settlement of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks. What is more important is that both sides are faced with the threat of aggression and expansion by the superpowers. The antagonism between the two superpowers and their intervention in Cyprus are the basic reasons the Cyprus issue has remained unresolved until now. One superpower is pulling strings behind the scenes in its attempt to place Cyprus under its control and strengthen its position in the Mediterranean. The other, which has long coveted Cyprus, is using the Cyprus problem as a golden opportunity to advance in the eastern Mediterranean and southern Europe. From the international point of view, the struggle being waged by the Cypriot people to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus constitutes part of the struggle of the countries and people of the Third World against imperialism and hegemony.

Question: Do you believe that an international conference, as proposed by the Soviet Union, would contribute to finding a solution to the problem?

Answer: Projecting the slogans of "preservation of peace and security" and "support for national independence," as well as pretending to be strongly concerned for the interests of the Cypriot people, one of the superpowers proposes to send a "special mission," while the next day it tries to sell the idea of an international conference in its attempt to legalize its intervention in the affairs of Cyprus. All of its actions with regard to the Cyprus issue are nothing but old tricks which aim at serving its own selfish interests, and certainly not the interests of the two communities of Cyprus. Regardless of the mask it is wearing, it has only one purpose in mind: To penetrate this area by any lawful or unlawful means, to drive out the other superpowers and realize the old ambitious dream of the tsars for control of the Mediterranean. China hopes that the parties concerned will increase their vigilance, raise a barrier against the interventions and exploitation of the superpowers and mainly make it impossible for one or the other superpower to exploit any opportunity to cause discord and fish in troubled waters.

Question: Would you like to tell us something about the position of the People's Republic of China with regard to the nonaligned movement and the recent disagreements in its ranks?

Answer: The majority of the nonaligned countries constitute a significant component of the Third World. China has always favored and supported the principles and the basic idea of the movement. Naturally, it is very concerned with the movement's development and expansion. The Chinese people support firmly the policy and principles of the non-aligned countries, such as, for instance, the policy of safeguarding independence, the principle of undertaking initiatives, the policy of preserving peace and the policy of nonalignment. The Chinese people also support firmly the just struggles of the non-aligned people against imperialism, colonialism and any form of foreign hegemony.

The superpower which describes itself as a "natural ally" of the nonaligned countries is exerting every effort to undermine the solidarity of the nonaligned countries and to split the nonaligned movement by all possible means. For this purpose, this superpower separates the nonaligned countries into two categories: the "progressive" and the "conservative", the "healthy forces" and the "wavering." The little pawn which this superpower has been preparing for a long time, poses as the representative of the so-called "healthy forces" and tries, in serving the interests of his boss, to usurp the leadership of the nonaligned movement by organizing a "revolutionary core" and forming a "progressive group" within the movement.

The conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned movement, held from 25 to 30 July in Belgrade, has proved that the majority of the nonaligned movement supports the demand that the movement's principles be preserved and its unity safeguarded. The conference foiled the plans which were aimed at changing the movement's character and undermining its unity. The Chinese people are firmly convinced that the nonaligned movement will remain united and make progress in its struggle against outside intervention and attempts at disruption and that it will continue to play an even more important role in international affairs.

Question: Would you like to tell us something about the recent visits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran?

[Answer] Mr. Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the Chinese State Council, paid a 6-day visit to Romania. It was a great visit of historic importance which brought about very satisfactory results for both sides. In his trip to Europe, Chairman Hua first visited Romania. This event showed that fraternal feelings and militant support already existed between the two parties, two countries and the two peoples of China and Romania. During the course of this visit, Chairman Hua held sincere and cordial talks with President Ceausescu. They held an extensive and in-depth exchange of views on the international situation and the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Both sides believe that there is room and wide prospects for the development of friendship and cooperation; they are determined to continue the expansion of cooperation in building the economies and the international activities of both countries, as well as the exchange of their experiences. On the basis of a long-term economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries, which was signed last May during Mr Ceausescu's visit to China, the two sides signed an agreement to form an intergovernmental committee for economic and technical cooperation, as well as eight other agreements and protocols. All this has marked the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and the two parties have reached a new stage.

Chairman Hua paid a 9-day friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The visit was not only in the interest of the peoples of China and Yugoslavia, but was also in harmony with the noble aims of the entire world. Chairman Hua's visit concluded successfully the global cooperation between China and Yugoslavia.

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Undoubtedly, the visit constituted a new landmark in the history of friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Yugoslavia. Chairman Hua had very fruitful and satisfactory talks with President Tito on the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries, as well as on international issues of common interest. The governments of the two countries signed some agreements, including an agreement for the establishment of a Sino-Yugoslav committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The first visit by the chairman of our party and premier of the State Council to Yugoslavia was of great historic importance for the strengthening of Sino-Yugoslav cooperation in international affairs and bilateral relations.

Chairman Hua's visit to Iran was the first by the top leader of the Chinese Government to Iran since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Chairman Hua had cordial meetings with His Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. They exchanged views on the strengthening of relations between the two countries and on international issues of mutual interest, thus deepening mutual understanding and the friendly cooperation between the two governments and promoting the traditional friendship between the two people. A cultural cooperation agreement was signed between the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Government of Iran. This agreement lays good foundations for developing further the cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. Chairman Hua's successful visit to Iran brought about a new development in the centuries-old exchanges and friendship between China and Iran.

PRC OFFICIALS MEET WITH ROMANIA'S ION POPESCU-PUTURI

OW111803Y Peking NCNA in English 1722 GMT 11 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--Hu Chiao-mu, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, this afternoon met with Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, member of the State Council of Romania, director of the Institute for History and Social-Political Research under the party Central Committee and president of the Romania-China Friendship Association, and his wife.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu attended the meeting.

The Romanian comrades were entertained at a banquet this evening given by Yu Kuang-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Wang Hui-teh, director of the Bureau of the Translation of the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

TIEH YING LEADS CCP DELEGATION TO ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

OW121622Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 12 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese Communist Party workers left here for Romania and Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The delegation is led by Tieh Ying, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Chekiang provincial party committee, with Chen Pi-hsien, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Hupeh provincial party committee, as its deputy leader.

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CULTURE-SPORTS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

OW121624Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Wang Meng, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and five others left here by plane today on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia and Romania at the invitation of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Council and the Romanian National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

Belgrade Arrival

OW121818Y Peking NCNA in English 1753 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China, and his party arrived here today for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Council.

Wang Meng was greeted at the airport by Trpe Jakovlevski, chairman of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Council, and other Yugoslav officials. Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chou Chiu-yeh was also present.

MINISTER CHIEN FETES FRENCH ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION

OW091648Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a French delegation of electric power led by Maurice Legrand, director of gas, electricity and coal in the French Ministry of Industry. Among the guests were French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud, his wife and embassy officials.

Minister Chien Cheng-ying had met French friends during her visit to France this May.

In their speeches at the banquet, Chien Cheng-ying and Legrand expressed the hope that technical cooperation between the two countries in power industry would develop.

At the invitation of the Chinese minister, the delegation arrived here in groups on October 1 and 8. This morning, Minister Chien Cheng-ying met principal members of the delegation. The delegation leader forwarded a letter from French Minister of Industry Giraud to Minister Chien Cheng-ying.

During its stay in China, the delegation will visit Peking and other places in China and have discussions with their Chinese colleagues.

SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION MEETS WITH TRADE OFFICIAL

OW091708Y Peking NCNA in English 1631 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, this morning met with a Swedish industrial delegation led by Hans Stahle, president of the Federation of Swedish Industries. The two sides exchanged views on promoting trade and cooperation in industrial technology between the two countries.

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Wang Yao-ting gave a banquet for the delegation this evening. Present were Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Chin Li-chen and Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork.

The delegation arrived yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the China council.

Meets With Kang Shih-en

OW121736Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met the Swedish industrial delegation led by Hans Stahle, president of the Federation of Swedish Industries, here this evening.

Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en extended a warm welcome to the Swedish friends and exchanged views with them on the development of trade and technical cooperation in industry between China and Sweden.

Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork attended the meeting.

Also present were Wang Yao-ting and Hsiao Fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Ma I, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission; and Chin Li-chen, Chinese ambassador to Sweden.

The delegation will shortly leave Peking to visit southern China before going home.

GDR AMBASSADOR GIVES COCKTAIL PARTY TO MARK GDR FOUNDING

OW071615Y Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Oct (HSINHUA)--Helmut Liebermann, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China, gave a cocktail party here at noon today in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Among the guests were Yang Li-kung, Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-cheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Pai Chieh-fu, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hsieh Pang-ting, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Chang Ping-yu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

KENG PIAO HOLDS TALKS WITH GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE

OW121741Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Conakry, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao held talks with President Sekou Toure of Guinea here today.

The Chinese vice-premier conveyed the best regards to President Toure from Chairman Hua Muo-feng, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien. Keng Piao also conveyed Chairman Hua and the Chinese Government's second official invitation to Sekou Toure to visit China. President Toure accepted the invitation with pleasure.

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Attending the talks on the Guinean side were Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, minister in the field of the interior and security Moussa Diakite, minister in the field of economy and finance Ismael Toure; minister in the domain of the rural development N'famara Keita, minister in the field of culture and education Mamadi Keita, Minister of Social Domain Saifoulaye Diallo, minister in the field of trade and communications Abdoulaye Toure and Minister of Foreign Affairs Fily Sissoko.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Assistant Foreign Minister Lin Chung and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Peng Hua.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang attended a soiree in the company of Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui and Minister Mamadi Keita this evening.

Chao Lan-hsiang visited a "regional centre of feminine promotion of February 9" here this morning accompanied by the wife of the Guinean prime minister and the wife of the Guinean foreign minister as well as leading members of the National Committee of Guinean Women.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES MALI FOR MAURITANIA

OW122019Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bamako, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation left here for Nouakchott this evening at the end of a friendly visit to Mali.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation A. Blondin Beye, Minister of Transport and Public Works A. Amadou Sy and other senior officials as well as Chinese Ambassador Fan Tso-kai.

During its stay here, head of the delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh and the representative of the Malian Government signed a trade agreement between the two governments. Chen Chieh called on and had cordial and friendly conversations with A. Baba Diarra, vice-president of the Military Committee for National Liberation and minister of finance and commerce of Mali. During the meeting Diarra paid glowing tribute to the remarkable success gained by the Chinese people after smashing the "gang of four" under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. He also expressed great satisfaction with the steady development of cooperation between China and Mali.

The Chinese guests visited industrial establishments in Bamako, Segou and Silibara and saw with their own eyes the achievements scored by the Malian people in the construction of an independent rational economy.

On the evening of October 6, Malian Minister of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture Alpha Konare gave a reception in honour of the Chinese delegation. The following evening, Fan Tso-kai hosted a reception to mark the visit of the Chinese delegation.

LIBERIAN TRADE DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING 11 OCTOBER

OW121626Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chia Shih, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and feted the visiting Liberian trade delegation here yesterday evening. The delegation, which is led by Mrs. Beverly Thomson-Gray, director of business management of the Executive Mansion, arrived here last Monday.

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Liberian Ambassador to China John Daniel Cox was present at the banquet. The delegation will hold business talks in Peking, Shanghai and Canton.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT ON USSR BETRAYAL OF ARAB CAUSE

OW112200Y Peking NCNA in English 2141 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat strongly condemns the Soviet leaders for their sham support and real betrayal to the Arab cause.

Speaking at a meeting of the Egyptian Supreme Judiciary Council yesterday, As-Sadat said: "As early as in 1972, that was more than one year before the 1973 October war against Israel, the Soviet Union asked me to meet former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir in Tashkent. What would have happened had I accepted the Soviet invitation in 1972 and met Golda Meir in Tashkent? That was bound to be a meeting of surrender. And yet that was blessed by the Soviet Union."

In his speech which was carried by newspapers here today, the Egyptian president said: "In 1972 when the first detente statement was made by Moscow, the Soviet leaders told me that we were unable to fight Israel and they did not trust the fact that we could fight." "It was only for that reason that I ordered 17,000 Soviet experts to get out of Egypt, telling them that Egypt will fight her own battle and we will triumph," he said.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

VICE PREMIER YU CHIU-LI MEETS CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

OW061834Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li met with a Canadian industrial and commercial mission to China led by Paul Desmarais, Chairman of the Power Corporation of Canada, here this afternoon.

The mission was made up of Canadian industrialists and a banker. For the last few days, the mission had exchanged views with Chinese departments concerned on the possibilities of furthering the economic and trade relation between the two countries, and conducted business talks with relevant Chinese national import and export corporations.

During the meeting this afternoon, Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li pointed out the broad vista for the economic and trade intercourses between China and Canada. He expressed the hope to further develop the trade and technical exchanges between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies was present.

Wang Yao-ting and Li Chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, were also present.

During the mission's sojourn in Peking, Wang Yao-ting hosted a dinner for the guests. Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with the Canadian friends. They will shortly leave here for home via Canton.

HUA, YEH, TENG WATCH PLA AIRSHOW, RECEIVE PARTICIPANTS

OW121711Y Peking NCMA in English 1653 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, October 12 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping this morning watched an air show by air force units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

When reviewing the men participating in the show, Chairman Hua said to them: "Comrades, I congratulate you on your success! I congratulate you on the excellent results in your training."

It is well remembered that Chairman Mao watched military shows in 1964 and that led to a mass training campaign throughout the PLA in the next two years.

The presence of Chairman Hua and other leaders today gave tremendous encouragement to all commanders and men of the ground, naval and air forces on the spot. They noted that the event took place at a significant time when the whole army had achieved marked results in grasping the key link of class struggle to run the army well.

At the beginning of the show, 14 aircraft flew over the reviewing stand in a formation that resembled two Chinese numerical characters "eight one" meaning August 1, the army day.

A wing of bombers dropped 108 bombs in quick succession, all within the target zone. Formation after formation of interceptors zoomed over the reviewing stand and dived as they approached the firing range. A loudspeaker kept announcing: "Hit, another hit!" and "excellent, excellent!" This was greeted with enthusiastic applause from Chairman Hua, other leaders and the watching crowd.

Today's show consisted of 15 items, including bombing, target shooting, reconnaissance flying, parachuting and stunt flying. Among the participants were division and regiment commanders, airmen flying various types of craft and paratroopers.

It was larger in scale and showed better results than that in 1964. This was achieved after overcoming the effects of the sabotage Lin Piao and the gang of four did to the army's military training.

At the end of the two-hour show, the commanders and fighters filed in running steps to the front of the reviewing stand. [Peking NCMA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1646 GMT on 12 October carries a similar report, but adds the following at this point: "Air Force Commander Chang Ting-fa introduced the men one by one: Today's air show commander is Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force Headquarters Ma Chan-min [7456 0594 3046]; performing the difficult "spiral" flying is Director of the Training Department of the Air Force Headquarters Yu Chen-wu [0600 2182 2976]; hitting the target from the air are First Aviation Division Commander Chang Hui-lien [CCP Central Committee alternate member] and combat hero and commander of a certain division Han Te-tsai [7281 1795 1752]; and performing the parachute drops is a company of the paratroop unit to which the late Huang Chi-kuang belonged."] Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng shook hands with all of them.

Also watching today's show were Wei Kuo-ching, Su Chen-hua, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Chen Mu-hua, Wang Chen and leading members of the party, government and army departments as well as representatives of commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NINTH NATIONAL TU CONGRESS

Ni Chih-fu's Work Report

OW121224Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, October 12 (HSINHUA)--Ni Chih-fu made a work report entitled "The Great Historic Mission of the Chinese Working Class" today at the Ninth Chinese National Trade Union Congress now in session in Peking.

Ni Chih-fu made the report on behalf of the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. He is a former bench worker who became known throughout China in the 1950's for his contribution to making the "mass wisdom drill", a major technical innovation of the time. He is now a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Peking Municipal Trade Union Council.

Speaking of the task of the Chinese working class for the present period, Ni Chih-fu said in the report: "We have entered a new period of development. Making China a powerful socialist country through the four modernizations by the turn of this century is the great task of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and is in the first place the new and great historic mission of the working class.

He called for the mobilization of the working class as the leading class to lead to victory the people throughout the country on the new Long March.

The basic principles for the trade union's work in the new period, Ni Chih-fu pointed out, was to "unite, educate and encourage workers constantly to raise their political consciousness, acquire modern science and technology, take an active part in management of enterprises, carry on socialist labour emulations on an extensive scale, raise labour productivity and, on the basis of increasing production steadily improve the workers' material and cultural lives. They must also work hard to accomplish the general task for the new period under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party."

He added that to carry out these principles the trade union must do the following:

--It should encourage the workers to study the Marxist theory, politics, economics, management, science, technology and culture. It should run workers' sparetime middle school, university and other courses.

--It should encourage workers to participate in management and protect the workers' democratic rights as masters. The trade union should be the vanguard which unites and leads workers to combat bureaucracy and keep to the system of the conference of workers' representatives under the leadership of the party committee. Leading cadres at enterprises should report on their work to workers and accept their supervision. Workshop directors, section chiefs and group leaders should be elected by the masses.

--In the course of the socialist labour emulations, the enthusiasm of the masses should be guided towards improving techniques instead of increasing labour intensity, and attention should be given to labour protection and safe production.

--The trade union should do labour insurance work well, coordinate efforts with enterprises to run collective welfare well and should provide for sparetime sports and cultural activities for workers.

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--The trade union should enroll all workers including the advanced, the less advanced and the backward elements with the exception of a handful of reactionaries. The trade unions in China should confirm the right to membership for intellectuals engaged in mental work, the vast majority of whom have become a component part of the proletariat.

Reviewing the 21 years following the eighth trade union congress in 1957, Ni Chih-fu said, the Chinese working class had fought valiantly under the great banner of Chairman Mao and played an important role. They had been indignant and active in struggle particularly when the gang of four ran wild with their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power.

Ni Chih-fu commended a large number of advanced units and individuals for their enthusiasm for socialism and their revolutionary spirit of daring in the struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four.

"The Chinese workers should adhere to proletarian internationalism and strengthen their unity with the proletariat the world over. They should develop their friendly ties with the workers in other lands, modestly learn from them and actively support the struggles of the people in other countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for social progress," he declared.

Report on Constitution Revision

OW121614Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, October 12 (HSINHUA)--At the ninth trade union congress Kang Yung-ho, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, delivered a report today on behalf of the 8th Executive Committee of the federation on the revision of the trade union constitution.

He said that since China had entered a new period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, parts of the constitution adopted at the 8th trade union congress in 1957 were no longer suitable and required revision.

The "Constitution of the Trade Unions of China (Revised)" now presented for consideration was drafted after seeking the views of workers and trade union cadres. The delegates will have a full discussion on this draft.

More on Regional Delegations

HK121310Y [Editorial report] Provincial broadcasts have carried the following reports on the departures of their respective delegations to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress.

East Region

Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 9 October reports that a 44-member Fukien provincial delegation to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress left Foochow for Peking by special plane on the morning of 8 October. "The delegation was seen off at the airport by Pai Chih-min, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and others. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Pai Chih-min, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and responsible comrades of parties concerned had a cordial meeting with all the members of the delegation prior to their departure."

According to Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 9 October, a Kiangsi provincial delegation to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress left Nanchang for Peking by special plane on the morning of 8 October. The 52-member delegation is led by Li Hua-feng, chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions. Deputy leaders are (Lai Kuan-hai), alternate member of the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Wang Wei, deputy chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions. The report said: "On the afternoon of 5 October, Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yang Shang-kuei and Pai Tung-tsai, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; and Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, went to the Kiangsi guest house in the company of Chao Chih-chien, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, and Li Tsu-ken, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, and cordially received all the members of the delegation there." Comrade Chiang Wei-ching encouraged the members to do a good job of trade union work and to make still greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

Central-South

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 8 October reported that the Hupeh provincial delegation to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress left Wuhan for Peking by train on the evening of 7 October. The report said: "The delegation was warmly seen off at Wuchang railway station by over 400 people including Ku Ta-chun, Jen Chung-lin, Hsueh Tan, Chiao Te-hsiu, (Shih Chuan), Liu Hui-rung, (Li Wei), Hsu Tao-chi, Tien Ying, Wang Han-chang, Hao Kuo-tao and (Lu Chun), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee; responsible comrades of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Association, the provincial Federation of Women and the provincial CYL committee; and the masses of staff and workers." The delegation is led by (Wang Chao-chu). Deputy leaders are (Chang Pien-ling) and (Li Mei-fen).

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0430 GMT on 9 October noted that an 86-member Kwangtung provincial delegation to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress left for Canton by special plane on 8 October. They were warmly seen off at the airport by cadres of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions and the Canton Municipal Federation of Trade Unions. The report added: "On 7 October, Comrade Li Chien-chen, secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees' departments concerned, and responsible persons of the provincial Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Association, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial Federation of Women paid a visit to members of the delegation at their residence."

Northwest

Sian Shensi Provincial Service at 2230 GMT on 8 October said that a 59-member Shensi provincial delegation to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress left Sian for Peking by train on the morning of 7 September [as heard]. The report added: "The delegation was warmly seen off at the railway station by Li Erh-chung, Hu Chin-ti, Sung Yu-tien, (Wang Chen) and (Chang Yen-po), responsible comrades of Shensi Province and Sian Municipality; responsible comrades of the provincial and the municipal departments, committees, bureaus and mass organizations concerned; cadres of the provincial and the municipal federations of trade unions; responsible comrades of some factories and enterprises in the Sian area; and over 200 representatives of workers and people."

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Kirin Delegation

SK081004Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Sixty four delegates of Kirin Province to the Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions and another delegate to attend as an observer left Changchun for Peking on 7 October. Responsible persons of the Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal federations of trade unions, activists of trade unions of grassroot units and representatives of some workers, totaling more than 300 persons, saw them off at the station.

Among the delegates who came from various places of the province are famous national labor models, labor heroes, film directors, university professors, national outstanding primary school teachers, industrial workers, full time cadres and working personnel of trade unions.

On 5 October, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Wang En-mao and other responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Kao Yang, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Sung Chen-ting, and Yang Chan-tao, received all the delegates. Comrade Wang En-mao cordially talked with the delegates and congratulated them on having such a chance to go to Peking, to be at Chairman Hua's side and to attend the congress.

To say farewell to delegates, the Changchun Municipal Federation of Trade Unions held a film soiree for the delegates on 4 October.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PRODUCT QUALITY

OW122242Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Oct--The State Economic Commission recently issued a "Circular on Continuing To Vigorously Fight the Battle of Improving Product Quality," asking provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and the industrial and communications ministries and general bureaus under the State Council to further mobilize workers, cadres and technicians to consolidate and develop the fruits of the "quality month" campaign and to grasp well and firmly the work of improving product quality in a sustained way.

The circular from the State Economic Commission said: Initial successes have been achieved by the nationwide industrial and communications front in our first "quality month" campaign. Cadres and masses have further understood that the question of product quality is in essence a question of line and must be grasped well. Many enterprises have strengthened their management, and the quality of some products has improved markedly. However, this year's "quality month" campaign did not develop evenly and is only a start. Comrades on the industrial and communications front must not relax their enthusiasm in the slightest. They must continue to vigorously fight the battle to improve product quality and, ideologically and in work, must effectively move our entire industrial production onto the track of putting quality in first place.

The circular asked that the following six tasks be well grasped in continuing the battle to improve product quality:

1. Continue to deepen exposure and criticism of the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four for undermining production, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and firmly establish the concept of putting in first place.

It is essential for us to regard creating more and better material wealth for the people and meeting the needs of the consumers as the starting point of all productive activities, to regard how efficiently products are consumed as the basic criterion for judging their quality, and to regard product quality improvement as the main content of learning from Taching in industry, consolidating enterprises and launching emulation drives. It is essential that we criticize the wicked behavior of playing tricks, substituting inferior products for good ones and cheating the state and the people.

2. Strengthen political and ideological work and cultivate a work style of "three honest's and four strict's," of handling things meticulously and of perfecting one's skill constantly. Leading organizations and political work departments on the industrial and communications front should all strengthen their political and ideological work and ceaselessly heighten the sense of political responsibility of the cadres and workers so as to make them all establish a spirit of responsibility to the party, state and people. It is essential to vigorously grasp typical examples, establish pace setters in a big way, create public opinion and establish the social style of regarding it an honor to turn out fine-quality products and a shame to turn out inferior products.

3. Establish and consolidate the various management systems meeting the requirement of putting quality in first place. All enterprises should map out detailed regulations in accordance with the "30-point decision on industry" and the 3 demands and 10 decisions put forth at the nationwide broadcasting and television meeting on the "quality month" campaign of the industrial and communications front. It is essential to establish a rigid system of responsibility for quality based on a system of personal responsibility. A rigid system of rewards and penalties should be followed: producers of fine-quality products should be rewarded and producers of inferior products penalized. An enterprise whose production has been suspended for consolidation should be given a time limit to improve itself. If the time limit is exceeded and consolidation is not done well and product quality is still poor, the wages of the enterprise's superintendent, deputy superintendent and chief engineer will be withheld and the wages of those directly responsible for the inferior quality will be reduced accordingly. Funds will not be provided to enterprises unable to reach the targeted quality. An enterprise that turns out fine-quality products will be given priority in the supply of electric power, fuels and raw materials. Prices of products will be decided in accordance with quality. The system of "four don't's and three guarantee's" should be followed resolutely and technical services should be well done. Products without qualification certificates issued by inspectors will not be counted toward output.

4. Put quality in first place while production plans are mapped out. All districts, departments and enterprises should work out product-promoting plans. This year, on the basis of restoring product quality to their previously highest level, each enterprise should map out a quality-improvement plan, catch up with and surpass the present advanced level at home and reach the advanced international level for part of its products. It is essential to link well scientific research with production and improve quality and promote products in a planned way. At the same time, it is essential to revise well the technical standards of products, map out working plans and do a good job in the standardization, serialization and generalization of products. As for durable products, it is essential to provide targets for durability.

5. Strengthen the work of technical foundation and technical training. It is essential to effectively arrange production charts and technical processes and keep equipment, tools, cards and measuring instruments in good shape. It is essential to vigorously strengthen experimentation and research, promote experimental means, strengthen technical logistics, adopt advanced techniques, promote product design, and do a good job in trial production and production of new products.

This winter, all enterprises should conduct large-scale technical study, technical training and technical competition to prepare well for workers' general evaluation in the first quarter of next year. In addition, the examination records for the quality of each worker's products this winter will be an important part of such an evaluation.

6. Strengthen organizational leadership and insure the implementation of the principle of putting quality in the first place. All districts, departments and enterprises should carry out a general inspection, summation and comparison of the activities of the "quality month" campaign before the end of the year, and give political honors and material rewards to the collectives and individuals turning out fine-quality products. It is essential to grasp the major contradictions, put forth clear-cut work targets and concrete measures and organize all available forces to study and solve difficult problems on quality. Leading cadres at all levels should give prominence to improving product quality while organizing production, making production arrangements, examining and summing up experience, and comparing and assessing completed work; grasp the improvement of product quality as the key link of enterprises' various economic and technical quotas; personally grasp the key enterprises and products firmly until results are achieved. At the same time, it is essential for leading cadres to establish and persist in the long run the system of visiting the consumers, doing the retail selling and bringing back the rejects and inferior products from consumers. All leading organizations and enterprises should establish complete quality-control systems, run quality-control study classes, raise the standard of management, and closely link the routine of grasping product quality with the annual "quality month" campaign activities in the future. All enterprises should comprehensively carry out the various emulation drives aimed at improving product quality, such as "have confidence in quality," "succeed in improving quality in one trial," "no inferior cloth in each 10,000 meters of cloth," "prolong the life of machine parts," and "no accident in 100 days," and use the remarkable achievement of ceaselessly improving product quality as a contribution to promptly realizing the four modernizations.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's Article

OW121918Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1918 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 11 October Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Grasp Quality Through to the End"]

[Text] Recently the State Economic Commission issued a circular "On Continuing To Fight an Offensive Battle To Greatly Improve Production Quality." It emphatically pointed out that in improving production quality, it is essential to foster the concept of fighting a long drawn-out war, continue to fight an offensive battle and win new victories in raising production quality. The purpose behind "quality month" activities is to guide production in industrial and communications sectors truly in the path of "quality first," to achieve greater, faster and more economical results while improving production quality, and to quicken the tempo in fulfilling the general task for the new period of development. Through these activities, the masses of cadres and people have invariably scored achievements in raising their ideological consciousness, in establishing and improving the system of quality control and in raising production quality. But, this is only a good beginning. According to an analysis by the department concerned, in carrying out "quality month" activities, there are few units where leadership is paying full attention to these activities, where the masses are fully aroused, contradictions are thoroughly exposed, the main direction for attack is clearly shown, and where measures taken are strong and results effective. In many units the leadership is attending to these activities. Meetings have been held, consumers visited, rejects brought back, differences between these units and the advanced discovered and reform measures set forth.

These units, however, tend to generalize everything and thus fail to obtain effective results. Some units "clamorously rant about improving production quality, but do little to grasp quality." They even remain aloof and indifferent and make no progress at all.

We should fully realize that we still have a great deal of work to do if we seek to consolidate and develop our achievements in developing "quality month" activities. So far as this 1 month is concerned, "quality month" activities are already over, this time. But, so far as grasping quality is concerned, it has not yet ended. This is only a beginning. Grasping quality is a long-term task.

Chairman Hua instructs us that on the new Long March, we must "be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our pace." Through "quality month" activities, we should see even more clearly the serious consequences caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in undermining production quality. Even more important, we must understand that the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is still fettering people's minds at present. In the past some people disliked practices that violated operational rules and regulations, and they grieved over rejects. Now they have grown accustomed to, and feel apathetic about, these practices and rejects. There are many people in the leadership who have not recovered from being scared. Their minds are still poisoned. They dare not grasp this and are afraid of touching that. They fear this and that. They are not, however, afraid of poor production quality, of people being dissatisfied and of losses to the state. Therefore, we still have to exert strenuous efforts to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," eradicate their pernicious influence, treat our internal wounds, and eliminate chaos and restore order. Only by doing this, will we be able to further emancipate our minds and become emboldened, devise more reform measures and march forward in even greater strides in raising production quality.

At present, to grasp production quality, we must overcome some muddled views. One such view is that "we pay attention to quality during 'quality month'. After 'quality month,' we turn our attention to quantity." This kind of thinking prevents us from continuing our efforts to fight the offensive battle to improve production quality. Developing a "quality month" campaign so we can concentrate our efforts toward vigorously developing a mass movement is a good way to raise production quality. But, this does not mean we can neglect quality in ordinary times. It should be pointed out that "quality month" only serves as one step toward improving quality. It is aimed at laying a foundation for improving quality in more normal times. Were we to emphasize quality for a while and then stop doing so, we would waste all our previous efforts. We must persistently grasp the work of raising production quality over a protracted period on the basis of our past achievements in "quality month."

This kind of thinking also shows that some comrades do not understand how quantity can also be spurred on by quality. In the past we very seldom talked about this. Now we want to discuss it repeatedly. Naturally we have to grasp quantity. The question is: How do we do it? If we pay attention to quantity and neglect quality, we will actually be embracing a scrapheap. This will harass our people, waste money and harm the state. By spurring on quantity through quality, we will be able to make our enterprises work hard to improve production designs, make good use of raw and other materials, do a good job in maintenance and repair of production facilities and machinery, maintain balanced production and establish and improve rules and regulations. We will be able to guarantee an increase in productive quantity. During "quality month" activities, many enterprises launched labor emulation drives to use the production of high-quality products to bring about a reduction in the consumption of materials and an increase in production. Not only did production quality rise, but consumption of materials was reduced and production quantity rose. Workers in all enterprises should understand this point.

Some comrades have fought a quality campaign and made some progress during "quality month" activities. They think the quality question has already been solved where they work.

This type of thoughtlessness and complacency is really unacceptable. Even if product quality in your place has been restored to its previous highest level, what is there to be complacent about? For several years the differences between our own level and that of advanced countries abroad have become greater due to interference and sabotage by the "gang of four." Many of the previous highest levels we are now talking about belong to the 50's and 60's. We are only returning to these levels.

There is no limit to raising production quality. We must observe the rapid changes in products throughout the world and understand the demands of the state and the people. We must set even higher targets, improve production quality step by step and bring about complete changes in products in a planned manner so as to catch up with the advanced international level.

In our "quality month" campaign, some comrades one-sidedly blamed external factors when anyone mentioned their poor production quality. They often claimed that the quality of products turned out by other coordinating plants and that of raw materials were inferior. It must be recognized that owing to sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the inferior quality of some raw materials and of parts manufactured by some coordinating factories has caused difficulties for enterprises. But, so far as the enterprises themselves are concerned, their duty is to try to locate the principle factors within their own enterprises. The "theory of external causes" also prevailed in other enterprises in the past. But this time, they have aroused the masses to conduct specific analyses, check every production procedure, and every team and shift and examine their products one by one. They discovered that the major factors causing inferior quality rested within their own enterprises. Production quality improved rapidly after they adopted measures to conscientiously solve their problems. Would not external conditions improve if each enterprise adopted a positive attitude and looked for problems within its own enterprise?

To determine whether production quality is good or bad involves work in many fields and many production linkages. According to our experience in this "quality month" campaign, to guide production in industry and communications truly onto the path of "quality first," we must make sure that we run our enterprises well organizationally, institute a good system and introduce advanced technology. At the same time, we must adopt proper measures to strengthen industrial management and economic policies. In the past, we talked more about quantity and production value but less about production quality in formulating plans and making arrangements for production. Targets for a number of products were often set by tonnage. This prevented production quality from rising. In the supply of fuel, power and raw and other materials, distribution was made on an equal basis. This practice yields a disadvantage for the production of high-quality products. From now on, we must give preferences in the provision of supplies. In pricing policy, we must set prices according to quality, with higher prices being assigned to products of higher quality. Those enterprises that turn out high-quality products should be rewarded. In short, we must implement policies and measures in all spheres to encourage efforts toward raising production quality so we can guide production in industry and communications truly onto the path of "quality first" in ideology and in work.

Now, we have entered this year's fourth quarter. The leadership and the broad masses of workers at all levels on the industry and communications front must once again launch a winter offensive in improving production quality, and strive to raise production quality to the previous highest level in one's own enterprise. Those who have already achieved this goal must catch up with or overtake the advanced level at home and abroad and lay a solid foundation for winning a still greater victory next year.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR STRESSES CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK

HK130231Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 5 Oct 78 pp 1, 4 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Strengthen Civil Affairs Work, Strive To Accomplish the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] After the Fifth NPC had announced the founding of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, a national civil affairs conference was recently held under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council. It is the first conference of its kind since 1965. The conference was specially meaningful in that it had to repudiate Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for their pernicious influence on civil affairs work, distinguish between right and wrong in line and fulfill the glorious responsibilities of the civil affairs departments in the new period. The conference seriously studied the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua on civil affairs work, and criticized in connection with reality, the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." In establishing a clear-cut line, orientation, policy and role for civil affairs work and in discussing and revising some relevant regulations, it reaffirmed the achievements and summed up experiences. It is our belief that this conference will further mobilize and encourage the masses of civil affairs cadres to work energetically in the new period and to give play to all positive factors in order to realize the four modernizations.

Civil affairs work is part of our revolutionary cause and it unquestionably occupies an important position. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the hard working civil affairs cadres have made great achievements and have done their share for the revolution during the various periods of China's revolution. During the war years and under the leadership of the party, civil affairs cadres in the liberated areas joined with other departments to mobilize the masses, support the army, give preferential treatment to the families of the armymen, resettle refugees, aid victims of natural disasters, consolidate and expand the bases and strengthen the people's army. It thus won revolutionary victory in the war. After liberation, the civil affairs departments actively mobilized the unemployed to engage in production for survival, thus solving a social problem left behind by old China. With the development of socialist construction, social welfare organizations were founded one after another for the resettlement and relief of bereaved old people, orphans, the physically disabled and the blind, deaf and dumb. Meanwhile, the glorious tradition of civil affairs work has been continued and enriched. The masses have conducted activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen. This has fostered a closer army-people relationship. Disaster relief work has been improved to solve the difficulties facing the afflicted masses. Social wretchedness has been alleviated, thus providing a basic guarantee to the urban and rural poor and to the policy that the five guarantee families (the aged, the infirm, old widows and widowers and orphans) will be taken care of by the people's commune in five ways (food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses). In addition, much has been done in reforming marriage and funeral customs and administrative divisions. All the above mentioned have remarkably promoted the development of socialist revolution and construction in our country. Facts prove that in these 29 years, for the civil affairs front as well as for the other fronts, results have been of prime importance. The overwhelming majority of the cadres are good or comparatively good and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consistently occupies the leading position.

Over the years, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" seriously damaged civil affairs work in their effort to usurp party and state power and to restore capitalism. They attacked many veteran civil affair cadres as "democrats" and "capitalist roaders" and maligned old family members of revolutionary martyrs, retired Red Army veterans, old handicapped soldiers and old discharged soldiers as "the favorites of capitalist roaders" and "the basis of revisionism." They illegally stripped these soldiers of their titles of honor, confiscated and destroyed their certificates of merit and even maligned them as "traitors," "spies" and "counterrevolutionaries." [paragraph continues]

Moreover, they ruthlessly attacked and persecuted the veteran soldiers. The "gang of four" smeared disaster relief as "disaster relief to suppress the revolution" and attacked social relief work as "another form of exploitation." In negating to the maximum the work of demobilization, disaster relief and social relief work, the "gang of four" totally denied the achievements of civil affairs work and gravely endangered it.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee, the State Council, party committees and revolutionary committees have strengthened their leadership over civil affairs work. At present, the confused class fronts of the civil affairs systems have been clarified and erroneous lines have been basically corrected. Civil affairs organizations at all levels are recovering and all facets of civil affairs work have been vigorously developed. Civil affairs work must now be further strengthened to meet the demands of the general task for the new period.

1. The leading cadres of civil affairs departments at all levels must lead the masses of cadres and people to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. The damage done by the "gang of four" includes "external injuries" and "internal injuries." For the most part, "external injuries" are conspicuous and easily recognized, while "internal injuries" are hidden and hard to discover in a timely way. However, to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four", we must combine reality with concrete analysis to distinguish between right and wrong in line. Only by so doing can we eliminate chaos and restore order with confidence and completely eliminate the damage caused by the "gang of four." We should use this as a basis in rectifying the leadership and ranks of cadres, in implementing policies, in improving work style and in turning the Ministry of Civil Affairs into one that "shares the worries of the central authorities and solves the problems of the masses."

2. At present, our most imperative task is to help civil affairs departments do a good job in consolidating their organizations. The leadership is not yet equipped and the number of cadres is not sufficient. In some localities, civil affairs departments are staffed by old and physically unfit cadres. To a considerable extent, civil affairs work deals with the aged, weak, sick and crippled. The work of looking after them will be adversely affected if it is in the hands of persons with similar poor physical conditions. Party committees at all levels should particularly help civil affairs departments consolidate and form their leading groups and strengthen their cadre force according to the five requirements for revolutionary successors set by Chairman Mao and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. In particular, full-time civil affairs assistants should be assigned at the commune level in order to strengthen civil affairs work at the grassroots.

3. Civil affairs work is complicated and difficult. It involves a large variety of business and requires strict adherence to policies. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over this work and put it on their daily agendas. The primary tasks of civil affairs work are: Giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs, resettlement of demobilized soldiers, relief to disaster areas, social relief work and welfare, as well as other tasks assigned by the party and government. Our experiences gained in over 2 decades prove that all these tasks are necessary. Under the present new conditions, we should study the new salient features of civil affairs work, strive to mobilize all positive factors and contribute to the realization of the four modernizations.

4. The comrades of the civil affairs departments should inherit and carry forward the party's fine work style and be honest in both word and deed. They should be concerned about the people's well-being, carefully learn the problems and difficulties of the people and make honest reports on the actual situation. In the past, the "gang of four" often used clubs like "defaming and discrediting socialism" or "denying the excellent situation" to strike at others. Thus, the real conditions were not reflected. [paragraph continues]

Although this spiritual fetter is gone, pernicious influences like deceit and dishonesty still exist in some areas. The comrades of civil affairs departments must adhere to their principles and dare to struggle. They must enrich the party's excellent tradition, ignore difficulties and go to disaster areas, poor teams, remote mountains and old revolutionary bases to understand the difficulties of the masses. They should also properly solve the people's problems in making a living in accordance with party policies. Giving preferential treatment to bereaved families and relief work are major tasks of the civil affairs departments. We must insure that budgets for specific civil affairs projects are spent as planned and see to it that families of deceased service personnel and martyrs truly enjoy preferential treatment and that victims of disasters truly receive relief.

Our great leader Chairman Mao regarded civil affairs work as very important. He pointed out: "Civil affairs work is the work of being human beings. Do not be hindered by troubles. Our civil affairs comrades must recognize the significance of Chairman Mao's teaching. The National Civil Affairs Conference has closed. Civil affairs cadres at all levels should lead the masses of cadres and people to learn from our wise leader Chairman Mao and the opening speech given by our beloved Vice Chairman Yeh at the conference. We should implement Chairman Mao's guiding policy on civil affairs, work hard to promote stability and unity and struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period.

KWANGMING DAILY DENOUNCES CHANG CHUN-CHIAO'S THEORY

HK060739Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 26 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Shang Hsien [0794 1501]: "History Declares the Bankruptcy of 'The Theory That Violence Is the Determining Factor'"]

[Excerpts] In his sinister counterrevolutionary article entitled "On the All-Round Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie," Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao alleged: "Any major change in ownership in history, whether it involved the substitution of the feudal system for the slave-owning system or the substitution of capitalism for feudalism, started with seizure of political power, which was then used to change ownership drastically and to consolidate and develop the new ownership." This meant replacing Marxist historical materialism with the reactionary "theory that violence is the determining factor." This was a shameless distortion of history.

Seizure of political power, solution of problems regarding ownership, and development of productive forces are three inseparable things. It is futile to talk about the relationship between the superstructure and the economic base without linking it with productive forces.

The reaction of the superstructure on political power is to seize political power, change the ownership and resolve the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces to promote the development of productive forces.

In Chinese history, after the slaves had become feudal dependent peasants, **exploitation** remained very atrocious, the relationship between master and servant continued to be very strongly felt, the enthusiasm of the toilers for production increased only by a small margin and the development of productive forces was rigidly restricted. To consolidate and develop the feudal economic base, it was necessary to improve feudal relations of production and adjust feudal ownership of land. The transfer of land possessed by feudal aristocrats into the hands of newly emergent landlords (and their political representatives, that is, the feudal states and the upgrading of dependent peasants to a status of limited freedom by granting various degrees of mobility) helped develop productive forces and increase the revenue of a feudal state through exploitation. The feudal aristocrats were unwilling to see this change in the relations of property (ownership). This change had to be completed by seizing (or grasping) political power and by relying on the strength of the superstructure. [paragraph continues]

In given conditions, this reaction played a decisive role (the relations of production fettered the productive forces and had to be changed). Nevertheless, ownership should not be unconditionally determined by political power. The revolution in the superstructure and the revolution in relations of production were aimed at liberating and developing the productive forces. These revolutions might differ in nature and play a bigger or smaller role, but their purpose was to develop the productive forces. In the eyes of the exploiting classes, only by developing production could they steadily increase their income and attain the goal of readjusting the relations of production. Changing ownership through seizure of political power was only a means to achieve the end. The change in ownership and the demand to seize political power were determined by the resolution of the contradiction between the productive forces and relations of production, by the objective needs of developing productive forces and by economic factors. They were not determined primarily by politics, political power, violence and the superstructure as alleged by Chang Chun-chiao.

This was the relationship between ownership, productive forces and political power under a given social economic system. What were the conditions when a new social economic system replaced an old one in history? Except for the socialist system of public ownership which was established after the seizure of political power (the proletariat seized political power to resolve the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and to attain the goal of liberating the productive forces; however, in the final analysis, the change in the superstructure was determined all the more by the economic base), one exploiting system replaced another and new relations of production could develop in the mother's womb, that is the old society, and did not have to depend on the seizure of political power by a new class for its growth.

Contrary to Chang Chun-chiao's "formula" for seizing political power before changing the ownership system, the new feudal system did not take the seizure of political power as the essential precondition for its gradual substitution of the slave-owning system. In forming relations of production, the change in ownership preceded the seizure of political power. This was an unmistakable historical fact which Chang Chun-chiao could in no way obliterate.

Neither did the history of the power struggle within the feudal ruling class prove to be of any help to Chang Chun-chiao. During the warring states period, the rulers of various states, pushed by the struggle of the toilers for freedom, effected political reforms. As a result of the violent struggle between the new and old forces, rulers founded centralized states in their own spheres representing the interests of the newly emergent landlords. The political structure of the division of power among hereditary aristocrats was terminated and the administrative system of prefectures and counties established in its place. The vassal aristocrats were deprived of their ownership and appropriation of land, and the dependent peasants under their control were enlisted by the feudal centralized state. The state monopolized the power to handle administrative, tax, labor, military and judicial affairs and no longer divided it among local aristocrats.

By that time, the dependent peasants became "free" independent peasants. In a state which encouraged farming, immigration and military service, a greater number of "free" peasants were fostered. This was indeed a change in ownership. But, such a change from dependent to independent peasants or from feudal aristocrats to newly emergent landlords was a change in the relations of production of a feudal society. It was an evolution of the feudal system and not a basic change from one social system to another, still less the substitution of the feudal system for the slave system. With an ulterior purpose, Chang Chun-chiao arbitrarily described the production relations in various states up to the eve of the legalist reform during the warring states period as production relations under a slave system (that was why the aristocrats were labeled as slave owners)

and the conditions after the legalist reform as a feudal system. Accordingly, the mouth-piece of the gang of four repeatedly advocated this fallacious conclusion: The newly emergent landlords first seized political power and then changed the ownership drastically.

It was not until the newly emergent landlord class during the Chin Dynasty had established its political power that China "had come to the end of the slave society and entered the feudal society." This fallacy that the line determines political power and that political power determines ownership completely reverses the relationship between the superstructure and the economic base. It is a reprint of Duhring's notorious "Theory of Violence."

Chang Chun-chiao evaded the question of the development of productive forces. He did not say a word about the necessity of adapting the relations of production and the superstructure to the development of productive forces. Instead, he treated the change in the relationship between political power and ownership as an isolated matter. He separated productive forces from political power and ownership and talked exclusively about political power and ownership. Ownership can be changed by relying on political power, regardless of the level of development of productive forces and the consequences caused by the development of productive forces. What else can it be if this is not a theory that the superstructure is the determining factor? What will the superstructure react to if the productive forces are laid aside? What is the basis on which the relations of production change? To put it bluntly, this was a poor trick of robbing Marxism of its soul.

Seize political power, change ownership and eventually change the claim to property. Only when one has power can one also have private property. The political careerists and despotic rulers of ancient times knew this very well. They resorted either to conspiracy or violence to seize the throne or state power and eventually seize property. They took no heed of whether the productive forces had been seriously damaged. "It does not even matter if a factory does not turn out a product or a farm does not reap a grain, provided they grasp 'class struggle' firmly," and "they may even lower their speed of production." Did Chang Chun-chiao not show, by what he said, that he and the ancient political careerists, whose profession was to seize power, were jackals of the same lair?

Chang Chun-chiao was deeply interested in distorting history and concocting fallacies. His purpose was to usurp party and state power. To go from usurping party and state power to changing public ownership is the real content of his theory that political power determines ownership. This is also the essence of his theory that politics determines economics. Lin Piao's theory of coup d'etat and Chang Chun-chiao's theory of seizing power are the same tune played on different instruments and stem from the same source.

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES PRACTICE OF TYRANNICAL RULE

HK110528Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 2 Oct 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Yu Ssu [0151 1835]: "Commenting on 'Those Who Have Power Have Reason'"]

[Text] "Those who have power have reason" is, in fact, a variation of "might is right." "Might is right" was originally the logic of reactionary classes and was invented by imperialists who rode roughshod over the people. Logically speaking, in a socialist society in which the system of exploitation of man by man has been eliminated, the logic of "might is right" should have been swept once onto the garbage heap of history long ago. Unexpectedly, it still has considerable market. In their heyday, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" abused their authority, proudly said that "no one dares harm me" and promoted a policy of "might is right" even when truth was not in their hands.

It is not at all strange that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" adhered to this logic because they were originally the lackeys of imperialists and reactionaries and the dregs of the Kuomintang. What now worries people is the fact that this logic is also being adhered to in varying degrees by some of four cadres. The remnant poison of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" as well as the influence of the age-old feudal system are still operative.

In Chinese feudal society, an official had peerless power. Anything having to do with officialdom carried authority. Dependents of officials, government offices, government servants, official seals and even official vessels, palanquins and post houses were not to be touched by the people. A commoner who beat a drum at the magistrate's door to bring attention to his grievance was always spanked before being questioned because he had abused the dignity of the government office. In feudal days, officials were "fathers and mothers of the people" and lords who rode over people's backs. They acted willfully and never gave people the chance to present their cases or defend themselves. The feudal economic and political systems are gone forever. However, the feudal ideology, including the inclination to preserve official prestige, is still found among a small number of our cadres, even senior ones. They rarely think that public servants and people's orderlies should serve these people and place themselves under their supervision or that a communist works not for an official post but for the revolution. On the contrary, they always think that "I represent power" and "What I say counts." They use the power which people entrust to them as capital for self-justification, for imposing their will on others and for practicing tyrannical rule. While glibly talking about the mass line, they actually regard the masses as an ignorant mob. While glibly talking about linking with reality and showing concern for the people, they actually never get in touch with reality or show sympathy for the sufferings of the people.

When affirming the experience of the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels also warned us against our transformation from servants of society into masters of society. In the feudal era, officials were masters of society; but, in the socialist era, "officials" should be servants of society. Preserving the official prestige of the feudal days and riding roughshod over the people in the socialist era indicates historical retrogression. Before Lin Piao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, some cadres did behave as "masters of society" though the situation was not very serious. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" carried this evil work style to the extreme. Under their pernicious influence, the idea of "those who have power have reason" developed rather than diminished among some of our cadres. Since the smashing of the antiparty cliques of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the struggle against this evil work style has become an important component of the struggle to eliminate their pernicious influence and dispel their spirit.

Contention exists among the masses: Despite the fact that the "gang of four" have been overthrown, some localities still emphasize the truth of power rather than the authority of truth and still maintain that "those who have power have reason." Only when there is truth will there be authority. What we must do now is restore the authority of truth. We must replace the "truth" of power with the authority of truth so that truth does not have to knuckle under the power. If we divorce ourselves from reality and the masses and sabotage democratic centralism, we can never grasp truth no matter how powerful we are. Power, position and posts cannot help us master truth and acquire genuine authority. All men must live according to truth, heed the voice of practice, respect the demands of the masses and act in accordance with the most fundamental viewpoints of the Marxist world outlook, that is, put practice above all else and realize that the masses are those who make history. It is absolutely forbidden for people who hold power to consider themselves as representatives of truth, to think that they are "born in the right" and are "forever in the right," and to act willfully, without the supervision of the masses. There should be no room for these "supermen" in our socialist society.

The "truth" of power can never replace the authority of truth. Historical experience tells us that truth will be stifled and society will come to a standstill when the "truth" of power replaces the authority of truth. This was true of church rule in medieval times, Hitler's fascist autocracy, Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship as well as the rampancy of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." All who try to replace the authority of truth with the "truth" of power will invariably meet defeat, though they may have their own way for a time. After all, power is not truth. [paragraph continues]

When power shackles truth, then truth will break down the shackles and its voice will become a signal call for the people. Consequently, millions upon millions of people will rise up and fight for truth. Those leading cadres who have power in their hands should see that their power will not shackle truth but will insure the realization of truth.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS URGED TO RESUME 'FIVE FIXES' WORK

HK110428Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 3 Oct 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Quickly Resume the Work of the 'Five Fixes'"]

[Text] Carrying out the "five fixes" (to fix the orientation, subject, staff, facilities, and system) is an urgent demand for scientific research units in implementing plans and working vigorously for rapid progress. It is nothing new. Before the Cultural Revolution, they efficiently promoted the development of scientific research. Afterward, due to reckless destruction by the gang of four, the "five fixes" were turned into "five naughts." Basic theories were chopped down, regulations and systems abolished, equipment ruined, units disrupted, and staff personnel repressed. The fall of the gang of four brought forth the spring time for science. Now, our prime obligation is to evaluate the road taken by scientific research units and eradicate the poisonous influence of the gang of four. In reorganizing units we must reinstitute the "five fixes" which has been proved by practice to be good for scientific research. Moreover, the work should be better than in the past.

The "five fixes" is an important guarantee for scientific research units to cultivate qualified workers and bear fruit. There are many divisions of natural sciences. With science developing from elementary to advanced and from simple to complex levels, new areas and new studies keep appearing. A scientist can neither be all-knowing nor an expert in everything no matter how brilliant he is. Therefore, we must fix an orientation and special subject for each research worker according to his talent. When the gang of four were in power, they would ask you to do this today and that tomorrow. They even said: "The more inexperienced you are in a subject, the more necessary it is for you to handle it." Whoever conducted specialized research would receive labels and direct clubbing. People did not know what to follow and had to "take rice from the common bowl." Under such circumstances, how could we even talk about persevering in research, working vigorously, rapidly progressing, cultivating qualified workers or bearing fruit? The present situation is very good for scientific research. The masses of research workers crave for an orientation and a specialized subject so that they can concentrate on their area and strive hard for their goal. Therefore, grasping the work of the "five fixes" is what everybody desires.

In short, grasping the work of the "five fixes" is aimed at catching up with and overtaking the advanced scientific levels of the world. Each research unit, when fixing its orientation, should find out what the advanced world level of their study is and use it as the starting point in catching up with and overtaking the world. It should use "one fix" to bring forth the other "four fixes," and enhance the initiative of thousands of research workers to form a mighty troop for marching toward modernization of science and technology.

To resume the "five fixes" quickly, all leaders of research units should rearrange their work practically, firmly and well on the basis of organizational and ideological review.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY STRESSES TECHNICAL TRAINING

HK110530Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 Oct 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Intensify Technical Training"]

[Text] To build a contingent of domestic workers adept in modern production skills is an important guarantee for fulfilling the general task for the new period. This matter should arouse our attention. Recent years have witnessed a big drop in industrial and mining workers' technical levels, due to Lin Piao and the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage. This is an important factor accounting for poor work efficiency, deterioration in product quality, frequent machinery breakdowns and accidents, and big losses in certain enterprises. To correct this situation and bring the workers' technical levels in line with the demands of the four modernizations, we must intensify technical training.

Marx said: "To change the character of ordinary people, acquaint them with skills in certain fields and make them an important part of a growing technical labor force, we must give them education and training." ("The Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol XXIII, p 195) It should be noted that certain well-known enterprises in capitalist states take technical training as a matter of prime importance in organizing production and consider workers' "education" as a necessary "investment." In our socialist country, the working masses are the masters of industrial and mining enterprises. To give full play to their initiative and creativity and accelerate the pace of socialist construction, we should pay attention to technical training and continuously raise their technical levels.

Workers' training may take many forms. The 21 July universities, the cultural and technical continuation schools and technical schools are all good answers. The technical school is an especially good way to train workers. Experience over many years shows that worker graduates of technical schools generally have a comprehensive knowledge of technical operation skills, relatively systematic technical knowledge and an intermediate cultural level--or the equivalent of the qualifications of an intermediate technical worker in a given field. This is of great help in raising the technical level of production, improving product quality, increasing the variety of products, improving labor organization and raising labor productivity.

Of the employed workers in our country, many have been added to the enterprises' work forces in recent years. Due to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, a large number of them have so far not mastered the rudiments of theoretical knowledge and fundamental operation skills in their given fields. Thanks to the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the masses of new workers have shown an unprecedented, heightened enthusiasm for technical studies. We must appreciate this display of enthusiasm and try in every way to pave the way for their study efforts. We must conduct technical training on a comprehensive scale and earnestly promote training in basic skills. Of course, in principle, such study efforts should be arranged so as to take place in spare time. Those enterprises that have more workers than they need should transfer some of them to special training classes (those who have low cultural levels should first join cultural continuation classes). This will help raise labor productivity and expand reproduction. It also will provide a reserve technical force for enlarged and newly-built units. With the continuous introduction of new scientific and technical achievements in industrial production, relatively skilled veteran workers should also make a point of undergoing proper technical training in order to meet new technical demands.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NOTES PROGRESS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

OW101448Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 Oct--This year, while paying close attention to exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and strengthening the building of leading bodies in keeping with the

National Science Conference's guidelines, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has conducted investigations, finalized verdicts, implemented policies and further eliminated the "gang of four's" pernicious influence regarding the question of intellectuals, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of scientists, technicians and staffers of the academy who are working energetically for faster progress in scientific research.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences has scored numerous achievements in scientific research. Statistics from its 88 scientific research units show that 78.5 percent of the academy's several thousand research projects have proceeded according to schedule or have been fulfilled ahead of time. Among the first to fulfill their scientific research projects are the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; the Nanking Institute of Pedology; the institutes of entomology, botany and zoology in Shanghai; the Lanchow Institute of Modern Physics; the Szechwan Institute of Photoelectricity; the Talien Institute of Chemical Physics; the institutes of silicate and chemistry in Shanghai; the Tsinghai Salt Lake Institute and the University of Science and Technology.

During the first half of this year, various research institutes scored roughly more than 400 achievements (including phased achievements). Among them are a fuel battery for use in weather flying [hang tien yung ti jan liao tien chih 5300 1131 3938 4104 3595 2436 7193 3069], successfully developed by the Talien Institute of Chemical Physics and proved to be of rather high standard; two varieties of large-scale integrated circuits developed by the Shanghai Institute of Metallurgy's scientists and technicians in their strenuous efforts to accelerate the development of China's computer science; the separation of isotopes by extraction achieved by the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry; two compounds with tritium symbol developed by the Shanghai Institute of Atomic Nucleus, which has proved to be of advanced world level as far as their function is concerned; and the high-yielding strain of saccharidase cultured by the Institute of Microbiology which will find wide application in the fermentation industry for producing alcohol, glucose and antibiotics. The success of these scientific researches will save vast manpower and large quantities of materials for the state. Numerous achievements have also been made in the comprehensive scientific survey on the East China Sea Continental Shelf by the Institute of Oceanography and the coastal investigation near Chungsha and Hsisha islands by the Institute of Oceanography for the South China Sea.

The achievements of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Research Institute and the talented people who have emerged in the first 6 months of this year demonstrate that since the downfall of the "gang of four," the socialist enthusiasm of Chinese scientists and technicians is being transformed into a tremendous material strength.

VICE AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES STATE FARMS

OW091423Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Station reporter's interview with Chao Fan, vice agriculture and forestry minister and director of the State Agriculture and Land Reclamation Bureau--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Chao Fan, will you please tell us about the situation on China's land reclamation front?

[Answer] Yes, great changes are now taking place on the land reclamation front just as they are on all other fronts throughout the country under the guidance of the policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well. An excellent situation in both revolution and production prevails on the entire front. At the beginning of this year, the State Council held the National Conference on State Farmwork. Our wise leader Chairman Hua wrote a brilliant inscription for the conference.

Inspired by the inscription, party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership over state farms. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is forging ahead. [Words indistinct] The gang of four's factional setup on the land reclamation front has been smashed. Embezzlers, robbers, speculators and other capitalist forces have been dealt resolute blows.

This year, though hit by drought, some state farms in Heilungkiang Province still reaped a bumper harvest of soybeans and other autumn-ripening crops because the staff and workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of working hard to combat natural disasters. Sinkiang state farms also reaped a bumper harvest of cotton and grain crops this year. The summer grain output of Kiangsu, Shanghai, Hupeh, Anhwei, Hopei, Honan and Chekiang state farms surpassed all previous records. These state farms are now busily gathering in their autumn harvest.

[Reporter] Will you please tell us about your plans for future tasks?

[Chao] The National Conference on State Farmwork demanded that by 1980, state farms' cotton and grain per-mou yield must reach the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development.

To further run the state farms well and develop land reclamation at high speed, we must carry the struggle against the gang of four through to the end. This is the most important task. We must persistently learn from Tachai and Taching and develop an extensive movement to increase production and practice economy. State farms must successfully carry out the "one criticism and two blows" movement, consolidate their leading bodies, conscientiously do a good job in the current autumn harvesting, do a good job in farmland capital construction this winter and next spring and strive to reap a bumper harvest next year.

To consolidate the farms, we must first pay attention to consolidating their leading bodies. To enable the state farms to play the vanguard role in modernizing agriculture and make greater contributions to the state, we must pay attention to the following three points:

1. The building of stable and high-yield farms. Only a small part of the state farms' cultivated land has been built into stable and high-yield farms. Up to now many farms still depend on favorable climatic conditions for a good crop. They must work determinedly and conscientiously to develop farmland capital construction with the emphasis on water conservation. By 1980, one third of the state farms' cultivated land must be built into stable and high-yield farms.

2. The development of agricultural mechanization. Auxiliary equipment must be made available for existing farm machinery, taken good care of and properly utilized. New farm machinery must also be acquired. We have imported some advanced farm machinery from abroad this year and more will be imported in order to accelerate agricultural mechanization.

3. Popularization of scientific farming. At present, we must do a good job in utilizing fine seed strains and improving soil. We must energetically conduct scientific research and raise the staff members' and workers' scientific and technological level.

NEW SUPPLY POLICY POSSIBLE FOR 'OUTSTANDING' ENTERPRISES

OW100621Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0331 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Oct--NCNA reporter Tien Lin has asked how the industry and communications front can bring about a rapid rise in production without sufficient supply of power, fuel and raw materials. What should be done?

A responsible comrade of the State Economic Commission answered: "The best solution is to supply only those enterprises which are outstanding."

Speaking at a meeting called by the State Economic Commission to discuss new production tasks for the fourth quarter of this year, this responsible comrade pointed out that there are approximately 300,000 large and small enterprises in our country. The supply of power, fuel and raw materials should be arranged on a selective basis and given to those enterprises which are outstanding. Doing so will enable us to more fully use our limited supplies and achieve still greater economic efficiency at the same time.

He energetically pointed out that in distributing power and raw materials, the state must resolutely guarantee supplies for those large enterprises which have distinguished themselves by consolidating, turning out fine-grade products, reducing consumption and production costs and contributing more to the state. At the same time, the state should limit supplies to those enterprises which have produced rough, slipshod work or poor-quality items with high production costs. Enterprises with extremely serious problems should discontinue production and undergo consolidation.

This responsible comrade said that in the process of grasping education many major questions were solved by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng by concentrating their efforts on the "examination" of students. This not only aroused student enthusiasm for study, but also put our educational work onto the right track. The idea of providing supplies and power only to those enterprises which are outstanding will aid us significantly in improving the quality of industrial products and turning out more and better items. He added: "We must grasp well the quality of products. The four modernizations represent in themselves a great revolution. We must go all out to eliminate poor-quality products in industrial production."

KWANGMING DAILY DENOUNCES CLOSURE OF RURAL TRADE FAIRS

HK060915Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 30 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY supplement commentator: "Is Closing the Trade Fair a Progressive Step To Take?"]

[Excerpt] We cannot prove that "closing" trade fairs is really a "progressive" step just by issuing an administrative order. We also cannot convince people that setting all the propaganda organs in motion to publicize the "10 major advantages" of "replacing" trade fairs is a progressive step. In other words, this is an issue independent of subjective wishes. As seen from Yuncheng Prefecture's problems, the abolition of trade fairs is not a progressive step to take now because this "replacement" has strained the relations between the peasants and the cadres. With one party desiring to attend the fairs and the other trying to close them, opposition and eventually confrontation has developed. With fewer people raising pigs and fowls, fruit trees being felled in increasing numbers and the output of local and special products declining, the development of domestic side-occupations and diverse economic undertakings has been hampered and the livelihood of the masses adversely affected. This step has not only aroused the discontent of the peasants but has also brought complaints from workers living near the fairs. What deserves our deep pondering is that contrary to the wish of those comrades who advocated "closing," this step not only has failed to cut down capitalist activities but has actually abetted speculation and profiteering. Can we call this move which harms the state, the collective and the masses a "progressive" step to take?

Of course, no one would say that trade fairs are more progressive than supply and marketing cooperatives and state commerce, or that they should be kept forever. According to the law of development, trade fairs will invariably be "replaced" and some day will disappear from our country. [paragraph continues]

However, conditions are not yet ripe for their "closing." Our rural productivity level is still rather low. We still find it difficult to rely completely on the collective for agricultural and sideline production. We still permit the commune members to keep small plots of land because the collective economy cannot satisfy the many daily needs of commune members. Our supply and marketing cooperatives and state commerce cannot procure all agricultural and subsidiary products and cannot insure ample supplies. Trade fairs are currently permitted as a remedial measure. Therefore, our party's policy of permitting the operation of legitimate trade fairs is in keeping with the actual conditions in the rural areas. If we do not face reality, if our thinking goes beyond objective possibilities, if we arbitrarily try to accomplish something which may possibly come about in the future and depart from the present practices of the majority of people, we are not being progressive but rather overly adventurous. "Adventurous advancement" cannot lead us to progress. It can only hamper the development of the productive forces and is therefore a regression.

In judging whether a policy or measure is progressive or regressive, we have to see whether it is wholeheartedly supported by the masses, can truly bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and is conducive to socialist construction. In a nutshell, the correctness or incorrectness of a policy should be judged by practical results, i.e., whether it promotes the development of the productive forces or brings about regression. There can be only one criterion with which to judge progress and regression--the criterion of historical materialism. This is because only when we have advanced productive forces can we promote the overall progress of society and provide the material conditions necessary for this progress. For example, we cannot make any swift advancement in the countryside unless we have achieved mechanization and modernization in agriculture, greatly developed agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and commune industries and enormously improved the living standards of the commune members. Without greatly developing the productive forces, social progress will remain a castle in the air, an illusion. When we say we must act in accordance with objective economic laws, we mean we must do things which will promote the development of the productive forces and not do foolish things which will hamper this development.

We hope that those comrades who ordered the ousting of trade fairs would stop doing such things. They should adopt a more positive attitude and run the trade fairs well while insuring that their management is "flexible but not confused." They should attack those speculators and profiteers who wrought havoc in the legitimate trade fairs and undermined the socialist economy. They should truly bring into play the role of trade fairs as assistants of the socialist economy. The closing of trade fairs is wrong in the first place. Things will be all right if they listen to the opinions of the masses and rectify their mistakes. They should not obsessively place themselves against the masses, sing a tune contrary to the party's policy and make more and more mistakes. However, we must also point out that if a leading organ goes to another extreme, adopts a laissez faire attitude and even tolerates anarchy by letting people hold trade fairs everyday during the busy season, it is also running counter to the party's policy and is making a new mistake.

We hope that those c

We hope that those comrades who truly wish to effect a "replacement" would place their enthusiasm on promoting production. Only when we have truly developed socialist collective production, made more contributions to the state and greatly improved people's livelihood can we claim that we have taken a progressive step.

PEKING NORMAL UNIVERSITY REHABILITATES GANG'S VICTIMS

HK060839Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 29 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "CCP Committee of Peking Normal University Holds Recent Meeting to Rehabilitate Cadres, Teachers and Students Persecuted by the Gang of Four"]

[Text] The CCP Committee of the Peking Normal University recently held its second rehabilitation meeting to exonerate and rehabilitate a large number of cadres, teachers and students, including Comrade Cheng Chin-wu, former secretary of the CCP committee and concurrently vice president of the Peking Normal University, who had been ruthlessly persecuted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

At the meeting, Comrade Chia Chen, first secretary of the CCP Committee of the Peking Normal University, solemnly announced the committee's resolution on exonerating Comrade Cheng Chin-wu. The resolution pointed out: Comrade Cheng Chin-wu took part in the revolution in January 1938 and joined the Chinese Communist Party in March of the same year. After nationwide liberation, he worked for a time in the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Education, and joined the Peking Normal University in 1962. He was loyal to the party and to the people and was a fine CCP member and cadre of our party and an outstanding educational worker of the party. Under the ruthless persecution of Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their henchman, and an able lieutenant of the Peking Normal University, Comrade Cheng Chin-wu became ill and passed on 14 May 1970 without clearing his name. The resolution also pointed out: All the false and incriminating charges directed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" against Comrade Cheng Chin-wu should be overthrown, the erroneous conclusion reached in 1975 should be abolished and Comrade Cheng Chin-wu should be completely exonerated and rehabilitated.

At the same time, the meeting also announced the exoneration of Professor Chi Kai-chih of the faculty of physics and former deputy director of studies of the Peking Normal University, Professor Liu Pan-sui of the faculty of Chinese, and Professor Ma Te of the faculty of political education. The meeting also announced the rehabilitation of 47 other cadres, teachers and students.

Many facts have shown that the Peking Normal University was a major disaster area seriously disrupted and ravaged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." At the onset of the Great Cultural Revolution Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers directly meddled in the Peking Normal University and manufactured many major unjust, false and wrong cases. They attacked the CCP Committee of the Peking Normal University as a "black party committee," fanned the reactionary idea of "suspecting everyone and overthrowing everything" and brazenly carried out ruthless attacks and persecutions against the masses of cadres and intellectuals. Taking advantage of "purifying the ranks" and "consolidating the party," that henchman and able lieutenant of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" conjured up lies, planted false evidence to incriminate people, grasped minor mistakes and raised them to the level of principles to ferret out and struggle against large numbers of fine cadres and teachers. They set up private courts, extracted confessions through torture, ruthlessly subjected people to severe ordeals and treated human life with scorn. Of the leading cadres at the university and faculty levels in the university, 73 were judged to be "renegades" or "capitalist roaders" guilty of "serious political mistakes." Of the 90 professors and assistant professors, 73 were subjected to examination and 37 were branded as "reactionary academic authorities" and "historical counterrevolutionaries." Some 23 professors, assistant professors and cadres were persecuted to death. Chi Kai-chih, Liu Pan-sui and Ma Te supported the party and socialism, ardently loved Chairman Mao and were loyal to the party's educational undertakings. For 17 years they actively devoted themselves to the work of teaching, scientific research and training young teachers.

[paragraph continues]

Although they had made outstanding achievements, they suffered serious devastation from the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and were persecuted to death.

The CCP Committee of the Peking Normal University in the rehabilitation meeting pointed out: Because of the serious sabotage of party policies by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the task of clearing up the backlog of cases and implementing the policy of the party toward cadres and intellectuals has been extremely arduous and heavy. Since the 11th National CCP Congress, the university party committee regarded the task of clearing up the backlog of cases and implementing policies as an important part as well as a key step in implementing the 11th National CCP Congress line in an all-round way, fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" successfully and grasping the key link in running the school. Thus, they have enabled the tempo of this work to be accelerated. The party committee of this university has selected a number of comrades who had done well, adhered to principles, behaved justly in their work and gained the confidence of the masses during the 10th and 11th line struggles, and organized them into the policy implementing group and office. Conscientious analysis and treatment must be carried out on every individual and incident so that every group reviewed can be rehabilitated. Vestiges must not be left behind. Family dependents and children of those involved should also be properly looked after and dealt with in accordance with party policy.

CORRECTIONS TO HU CHIAO-MU ARTICLE ON ECONOMIC LAWS

The following corrections apply to the item entitled "Hu Chiao-mu on Economic Laws, Four Modernizations," published in the 11 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, p E 1:

Page E 3, paragraph one, line ten should read: "...in our country." (10) The situation referred...

Page E 5, paragraph six, line three should read: "...very high degree." (17) Because making economic...

Same paragraph, third line from bottom should read: "...into consideration the long-range and immediate interests of the state...

Page E 11, paragraph two, third line from bottom should read: "...to this principle." (27) In essence, are...

Page E 20, insert at end of first paragraph: We must make use of these new branches of sciences to obtain accurate answers in quantity terms. At present, however, we have little or no qualified personnel in this connection. In order that various departments may conduct economic management according to economic laws and various enterprises may conduct economic accounting, it is necessary to gradually staff various major enterprises and economic leading organs with economists or economic engineers. The counties, communes and big farms should also be gradually staffed with economists or economic engineers on a full- or part-time basis. Competent personnel should be trained whenever they are needed. Only when elevation of standards is combined with popularization of study, can we quickly develop the study of economics, and only under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, can we greatly elevate the level of economic management and catch up with and surpass the advanced world level.

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ANHWEI ORGANS HOLD 'ONE CRITICISM, TWO BLOWS' MEETING

HK101249Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] The CCP committees of the Anhwei provincial organs held a meeting of cadres on October to call on cadres to seriously study Chairman Hua's National day toast and the editorials of the central papers, to take the criticism and exposure of the gang of four as the key link and the struggle against drought and self-salvation through production as the main task and to actively contribute to the country's four modernizations. The gathering was attended by more than 3,000 people including Chao Shou-i, Wang Kuang-yu, Liu Lien-min, Cheng Kuang-hua and Yang Wei-ping, responsible cadres of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial revolutionary committee. Wang, Chao, Cheng and Yang delivered speeches. They first analyzed the situation in the province's struggle against the drought. The drought has been the most serious and disastrous one the province has suffered over the past century. It has caused great damage to the province's grain, cotton and industrial crops and has considerably affected industrial production, culture and education.

"Through the great efforts of the people throughout the province, much has been achieved in the struggle against the drought. We must now take the struggle against the drought. We must now take the struggle against the drought and self-salvation through production as the overwhelming main task and concentrate our efforts to do well in planting wheat, rape and green manure. Cadres of organs at provincial level must effect great changes in organization, thought, style and efficiency of work to meet the needs of the struggle against the drought and send large numbers of cadres to rural areas to make greater contributions to that struggle."

The gathering also appealed to the various organs at provincial level to further launch the third battle of criticizing and exposing the gang of four and to do well in the "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications" movement.

"We have just started in our criticism of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and reactionary ideological system, and we have not criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four together. Although our investigative work has basically ended, it has not yet been fully completed. The "one criticism and two blows" movement is not progressing well, but the social basis of the gang has not been crushed. We still have much to do in implementing policies, changing work styles and adjusting methods. The movement is very uneven and some units are still clamping down the lid. To overcome disaster, safeguard and develop our province's stability and unity and get prepared for the new leap forward, we must penetratingly launch the 'one criticism, two blows and three rectifications' movement and fight resolutely and well in the third battle."

"Politically, ideologically and theoretically, we must penetratingly criticize and thoroughly repudiate the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and reactionary ideological system of Lin Piao and the gang of four, criticize the crimes of their agents in Anhwei in sabotaging our province's economic construction and causing serious disastrous results and settle accounts with them for sabotaging our province's water conservancy construction."

The gathering further appealed to cadres to unearth and fight against elements engaging in graft, theft, speculation and profiteering, to carry on the "three rectifications" movement, to achieve stability and unity, to study and carry out the "three-eight" working style of cadres and to fight well and to the end in the third battle.

CHEKIANG FORUM ANALYZES NEWBORN BOURGEOIS ELEMENTS

OW081111Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hangchow, 2 Oct--Recently the Chekiang provincial social science research institute held a discussion meeting in Wenchou concerning newborn bourgeois elements.

Attending the meeting were comrades who engage in theoretical and practical work in the province, as well as comrades of the Economic Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, PEOPLE'S DAILY, KWANGMING DAILY, the Peking people's broadcasting station and social science research institutes of Shanghai, Fukien, Anhwei and Szechwan.

The meeting proceeded in two stages. First, the comrades of Wenchou Prefecture delivered topical speeches on "Wenchou People Resolutely Struggle Against Capitalist Forces," "Understand the Characteristics of Capitalist Forces' Frenzied Attacks in Light of the Practice of the 'Two Blows' Movement in Nancheng District of Wenchou Municipality" and "Why Are Wenchou's Capitalist Activities Especially Serious?" In the past, Wenchou Prefecture was an area seriously devastated by the "gang of four" and newborn bourgeois elements were extremely widespread. In the second stage, the participants took into consideration the actual conditions of Wenchou and other places and discussed the following questions:

1. The tremendous significance of studying the question of newborn bourgeois elements.
2. The criteria for newborn bourgeois elements.
3. The causes of emergence of newborn bourgeois elements.
4. The characteristics of newborn bourgeois elements' activities.
5. The way to sum up experiences and lessons, improve work, more effectively struggle against newborn bourgeois elements and prevent their emergence.

Prior to the meeting, the Chekiang provincial social science research institute circulated among the participants the criminal materials of the newborn bourgeois element Weng Sen-ho. On the basis of investigation and study, the Wenchou Prefectural CCP Committee printed materials on over a hundred kinds of newborn bourgeois elements. Having analyzed the facts presented by Wenchou Prefecture, the participants have come to realize that the "gang of four" was the backstage boss of newborn bourgeois elements who constituted the gang's social basis.

KIANGSI RALLY COMMEMORATES MAO POEM ON SCHISTOSOMIASIS

HK120828Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] On 3 October the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally in Yuchiang County to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant poem, "Farewell to the God of Plague," and to hail the inscription recently written by Chairman Hua for schistosomiasis preventive work. The rally participants said: "In fervent response to Chairman Hua's great call, people throughout the province must strengthen leadership, rely on the masses, go all-out and work hard to rapidly promote and accelerate the pace of farewell to the god of plague. They must struggle hard to fulfill as early as possible Chairman Mao's desire to eliminate schistosomiasis."

The rally was attended by representatives of peasants, workers, soldiers, cadres, intellectuals and residents in the urban area--10,000 people altogether. Others attending the rally included Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai and Huang Chih-chen, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chao Chih-chien, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee; Fang Chih-chun and Wan Li-lang, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chen I and (Lin Lai-ching), responsible comrades of the provincial military district; Shen Han-ching, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, various bureaus at the provincial level, the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation and various prefectural and municipal party committees.

Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the rally, at which Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, member of the schistosomiasis prevention leadership group of the central authorities and leader of the provincial schistosomiasis prevention leadership group, read Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription. Chiang Wei-ching spoke at the rally, saying that the achievements scored by the province in eliminating schistosomiasis prevention. He also stressed the importance of schistosomiasis prevention.

He demanded: "In response to Chairman Hua's call, we must make full use of all our favorable conditions, bring our awareness into full play, promote the national economy and work and promote our schistosomiasis preventive work as quickly as possible." He also demanded that the province carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. The province should also vigorously publicize Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on eliminating schistosomiasis, Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription and the instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Other speakers at the rally included (Jen Chang-kuei), secretary of the Yuchiang County CCP Committee, chairman of the county revolutionary committee and leader of the county schistosomiasis prevention leadership group, and a brigade party branch secretary in Yuchiang County.

The rally ended in the morning. That afternoon, ceremonies were held to lay the cornerstone of the Yuchiang County monument, "Farewell to the God of Plague," and to open the Yuchiang County memorial hall of "Farewell to the God of Plague" and the exhibit on Kiangsi Province's learning from Yuchiang in schistosomiasis prevention.

NANKING PLA ARTILLERY CADRES DISCUSS CRITERION FOR TRUTH

OW060426Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 Oct--According to a 5 October LIBERATION ARMY DAILY report, the core group [chung hsin tsu 0022 1800 4809] of the party committee of the Nanking PLA units' artillery force seriously discussed the criterion for truth on 18 and 19 September. The meeting was held in connection with reality in the artillery force. Participants emphatically pointed out that to clearly understand the theory of this question is of great and immediate significance to the accomplishment of the general task for the new period, to the restoration and further development of the army's working style in seeking truth from facts, and to the acceleration of the army's revolutionization and modernization.

As the members of the party committee's core group studied and planned the work of the artillery force, they examined the theories held by party committee members. They analyzed the fact that some comrades lacked sufficient and clear understanding of the need for discussing the criterion of truth on the theoretical front. They decided to set 2 days aside for specifically discussing the question concerning practice being the only criterion of truth. With their minds emancipated, they discussed the following three questions intensively in connection with reality.

The first question is: "What is the significance of the present discussion on the criterion of truth?"

They said: Only social practice can be the criterion of truth. This is a fundamental Marxist viewpoint. Over the past several years, however, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" spread the fallacy "theory, practice, theory," radically reversed the relationship between theory and practice and confused the criterion of truth.

Take us leading cadres ourselves, for instance. We have also been influenced by the fallacy to an extent. We sometimes mechanically implement instructions, plans and stipulations issued by higher authorities and we fail to conduct investigations and studies, proceed from reality or pay attention to actual effects. To bring order out of chaos and eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we must clearly understand these important questions of principle. Clarification of the relationship between theory and practice and understanding of the criterion for truth are of great significance in our efforts to overcome bureaucracy, subjectivism and formalism, improve our leading style and step up army building.

The second question is: "Should Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought continue to be examined by practice, even though it came from practice, was examined by practice and proved to be truth?"

The members of the core group held: Human social development never ceases. Practice never ends, nor does man's understanding of truth. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is an irrefutable truth tested through revolutionary practice. Nevertheless, it has not ended truth, and we must develop it by developing revolutionary practice. People must use their new practical experiences to supplement, enrich and perfect existing theories.

The third question is: "Will it weaken the role of theory as the guidance for practice, if we persist in upholding practice as the only criterion of truth?"

Their answer to this question was: Definitely no. Beyond any doubt, Marxist theories play a great guiding role for practice, and we must apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as guidance for the three great revolutionary practices. Our adherence to the criterion of truth and the importance we attach to the guiding role of theory are in complete harmony. The two are a dialectic unity. This unity is based on practice because examination through practice is indispensable to theory. Without this examination, a theory is only a castle in the sky; it will lose the significance of its existence, let alone its guiding role. We should persist in upholding practice as the only criterion for examining truth. We should improve, enrich and develop theory in the course of practice and thereby make theory play a still greater guiding role. Only thus are we truly holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

According to the report, the members of the party committee's core group also pointed out during their meeting that it was necessary to study harder in order to emphasize that practice is the only criterion for examining truth. The party committee holds that at present a small number of comrades in army units hold a one-sided viewpoint on "practice is primary." This has reduced their efforts to study theories and some units have canceled their study time. The party committee thinks it will have to pay attention to this problem and rapidly correct it.

SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMAND STUDIES CRITERION FOR TRUTH

OW111341Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Members of the Shanghai garrison command party committee who are currently assigned to various command organs and leading comrades of the various departments of the command have seriously studied the principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth. They unanimously held that whether or not one takes objective practice or subjective thinking and ideas as the criterion for testing truth shows whether or not one persists in the materialist dialectic way of understanding or practices the metaphysical idealist way of understanding. This is a fundamental issue that has a vital bearing on a communist's world outlook. It is a major battle between materialism and idealism. Clarifying this issue is of great significance for ending confusion and restoring order and for accelerating the army's revolutionization and modernization.

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The garrison commando's party committee has attached great importance to this discussion. To make the discussion meeting a success, major responsible comrades of the party committee held an advance meeting to make preparations and set guidelines for the discussion.

Everyone unanimously maintained that holding high the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought means persistence in seeking truth from facts and stressing practice in everything we do. This is the quintessence of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Our country is in a new historic stage of development and is faced with many situations and tasks never previously encountered. In dealing with this series of new problems, we cannot expect Chairman Mao to have provided us with a ready answer for each problem. Everyone cited a host of problems. Taking army building as an example, they said that in the past when we fought with "millet plus rifles" against the enemy's airplanes and guns, Chairman Mao prescribed an entire set of combat principles for us. But today, more than 20 years later, both our situation and the enemy's situation have undergone great changes. We can no longer stick to the old rules and mechanically follow principles without considering the enemy's present situation and changes in the combat situation.

If we are still unaware of the pernicious influence of the fallacies dished out by Lin Biao and the gang of four that "every sentence in Mao Tsetung Thought is truth" and "act by following every sentence in Mao Tsetung Thought" and if we do not say or do anything that Chairman Mao never said or did, then we are liable to develop a rigid way of thinking and will not progress. How can we call this holding high the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought?

In the light of reality, the comrades emphatically discussed the relationship between persistently upholding the principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth and army revolutionization and modernization. Everyone held that the army's revolutionization and modernization, the transformation of one's own world outlook, the revival of fine army traditions and the restoration and enhancement of the political organs' prestige, functions and roles must all be tested by practice.

SHANGHAI SETS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT RECORD IN THIRD QUARTER

OW130915Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 13 Oct (HSINHUA)--Industrial production in Shanghai for the third quarter of this year reached a record high compared with corresponding periods in previous years. The total industrial output value so far this year reached 76 percent of this year's plan and is 18 percent up on the same period last year. Output for iron ore, salt, non-ferrous metals and automobile spare parts has topped the plan for this year.

This achievement is of special note because it came during the hottest weather for 40 years. This summer, Shanghai temperatures often went up to between 37 and 39 degrees centigrade. Even in this heat the workers tried ways and means to raise quality, cut costs and increase production capacity.

Cargo handled at the Port of Shanghai in the third quarter was 9.2 percent up on the second quarter. Production in the third quarter in the number one Shanghai iron and steel plant and in 18 other metallurgical plants also topped the second quarter. Steel ingots and pig iron produced in September reached an all time high. Waste was reduced and large economies were made in the use of fuel, coke, iron and steel.

In the textile industry, the output of yarn, cloth and prints per individual worker and per shift in the third quarter was also higher than in the second quarter.

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Over 1,200 varieties of new products have been turned out by the textile, handicraft and light industries in Shanghai and are now on the market.

Oil refining in Shanghai in the third quarter was up by seven percent over the second quarter. The third quarter output of 14 other products, including computers, and television tubes also rose.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI PREFECTURE COMBATS DROUGHT--Party committees at all levels in Chuhsien prefecture have adopted emergency measures to combat drought. Comrades Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Wang Kuang-yu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, have inspected Chuhsien Prefecture and given instructions. Comrade Wan Li also has gone to Tingyuan, Fengyang and Chiashan counties to inspect the situation and comfort the people; he personally held a meeting of party committee secretaries in these three counties to discuss the drought problem. The Chuhsien Prefectural CCP Committee held an emergency meeting of county party committee secretaries on 13 September to analyze the current situation, exchange experiences and formulate plans to immediately carry out anti-drought work. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 78 HK]

ANHWEI PLA LABOR--On 20 September 1,000 commanders and fighters of the Anhwei Military District's organs, the PLA units stationed in Hofei and those stationed in the hospitals went to the Hofei suburbs to dig water channels. They were led by Commander Yu Kuang-mao, Political Commissar Liu Yao-tsung, and other leading comrades including Cheng Yeh-tang, (Ku Han-chang), Kao Lang-ting, (Liu Fei), (Chang Wen-tung) and (Tung Tan-chang). The Anhwei Military District was entrusted with the task of digging channels on the afternoon of 18 September; they completed the task in 2 days. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 78 HK]

FUKIEN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING--The Fourth Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee held its second Standing Committee meeting between 27 and 30 September in Foochow. Liao Chih-kao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Lin I-hsin, Yuan Kai, Ni Nan-shan, Chia Chiu-min, Ho Min-hsueh, Chen Hsi-chung, Kuo Jui-jen, and Lu Hao-jan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting. Some members of the National CPPCC Committee who were in Foochow also attended. Liao Chih-kao presided, and the participants heard a work report delivered by Vice Chairman Lin I-hsin. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 2 Oct 78 HK]

FUKIEN LEADERS ATTEND PERFORMANCE--A Chinese college of opera and ballet troupe arrived in Foochow 24 September with (Liu Yu-min) as leader and (Kuo Lan-ying) as deputy leader. The troupe gave its premiere at the Fukien people's theater on the evening of 25 September. Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Wu Hung-hsiang, Pai Chih-min, Yuan Kai, Hu Wei-chih, Hsu Ya, Kuo Chao, Cheng Huo-pai and (Chang I), responsible comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and Li Chih-min, Lung Fei-hu, Liao Hai-kuang, Sung Wei-shih, Tsao Pu-nan, Lu Sheng, Chan Hua-yu and Ho Yun-feng, responsible comrades of the PLA units on the Fukien front, attended. Chia Chiu-min, Ho Min-hsueh, Chen Hsi-chung, Kuo Jui-jen and Lu Hao-jan, vice chairmen of the Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee, also were present. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 26 Sep 78 HK]

KIANGSI LEADERS ATTEND EXHIBITION--The culture and education office of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee organized an exhibition on Chou En-lai on 1 October. Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Ti Sheng, Hsin Chun-chieh, (Cheng Kuo), Li I-chang, Chao Chih-chien and Fang Chih-chun, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the exhibition before it was open to the public. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS MONTH-LONG RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW071332Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 7 Oct (HSINHUA)--Rectification of bad styles in thinking and work was the main topic at a recent enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The month-long meeting was presided over by Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial party committee, and laid emphasis on practising democracy and seeking truth from facts.

More than 170 leaders of party organizations at prefectural level and from provincial departments attended the meeting. Over 100 county party secretaries who were studying in the provincial party school also attended and voiced criticisms and suggestions about the provincial party committee's work.

The meeting discussed the experience of and the effect on the province of the party's two-line struggle during the past ten years as well as the lessons that could be drawn. It also examined the present favourable conditions and current problems.

It was noted that thorough investigation needed to be made of all the anti-party conspiratorial activities of Lin Piao and the gang of four in the province and that all concrete problems should be analysed concretely in the light of the conditions then obtaining. Distinction should be made between the different kinds of contradictions and over 95 percent of the cadres and masses would be united.

Great efforts were made at the meeting to pinpoint the reasons for the slow development of agricultural production in the province. It was decided that the province should make a rapid advance in agriculture its top priority.

Lin Piao and the gang of four, it was noted, had reversed the class alignment in the countryside, disrupted the party's rural economic policies and sabotaged farm production and production of industrial crops--commodities for which the province was once famed. Employing methods that were left in appearance but right in essence, they termed capitalist and made targets of such practices as small plots for peasants' use, rural market fairs and legitimate side-line household occupations by peasants. All this dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

Dictatorship must in no way be used against the masses of the people, it was stressed at the meeting. The policies to each according to his work, lightening of the production teams' burdens, a diversified economy and good arrangements for people's livelihood should receive particular attention in the implementation of rural economic policies.

The consensus of the meeting was that ideological rectification was in essence adherence to seeking truth from facts and the mass line. This called for abandoning bad styles of leadership: arbitrary directives, formalism, lies, bureaucracy, exercising leadership simply by initialling documents and, in particular, indifference to people's vital problems. It was also stressed that mass organizations should be made better use of as the party's channels of communication with the masses.

KWANGMING DAILY REPORTER CRITICIZES KWEICHOW MERCURY MINE

HK120750Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 HK

[Report on a letter from KWANGMING DAILY reporter (Cheng Chung-hung) to KWANGMING DAILY editors: "The Leaders of Kweichow's Tanchai Mercury Mine Have Flouted the Party's Policy on Intellectuals--Technical Personnel in the Mine Have Serious Problems in Putting Their Education to Good Use"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The letter said: Comrade editors, since investigations and studies have been made at the Tanchai mercury mine in Kweichow Province, we understand that the mine has not implemented the party's policy on intellectuals and that technical personnel have been in an awkward predicament.

1. Serious problems exist with regard to technical personnel putting their education to good use. The mine has over 60 engineers and technical personnel who are either college graduates or graduates of secondary vocational schools. About 40 have not been assigned to technical work or have not been assigned to appropriate technical work. Two-thirds of the mine's technical cadres have not been assigned to appropriate work, thus failing to put their education to good use. Although a conclusion has been reached with regard to the historical issue of the mine's only engineer, his technical title has still not been restored; he is an operator of the mine's team of horse-drawn carts.
 2. Political lives have not been cared for. Many technical personnel started to work in the mine in their younger days. Over the past 20 years or so they worked very hard to master their specialized skills and dedicated their youth to developing the mercury mine. However, their problems in applying for party membership have not been solved for a long time. The regular practice there is that, if a technician wants to join the party, he must change his profession and engage in political work. Technical personnel there are rarely commended as advanced workers. Therefore, the technical personnel generally feel that engaging in technical work is not promising or worthwhile. Many people have asked to be transferred to other units.
 3. Livelihoods have not been cared for. Some scientific and technical personnel have not been able to live with their wives or husbands for a long time. This problem has not been solved. Technician (Chao Ting-hsin) is the mine's noted backbone technician who was the first to use the (?Fuhsienchu method of examination) in a mercury mine. This experience has been popularized in other mercury mines. However, he has been separated from his wife, who is in Yunnan, for 18 years and still is not allowed to have her live with him. Is it true that everyone's problems concerning separation of wives and husbands have not been solved? This is not true. Some people's less serious problems concerning separation of wives and husbands have been solved fairly quickly as a result of their good relations with the leaders of the mine.
- Quite a few technical personnel, staff members and workers of the mine have become ill as a result of mercury poisoning. But the mine's leadership has not adopted effective measures for alleviating this pollution; they pay no attention to those staff members and workers who are ill.
4. Vocational work has also not been supported.

The technical personnel at the mine urgently call on the leadership to truly implement the party's policy on intellectuals and the party Central Committee's instructions and quickly change various and current abnormal situations in the fields of politics, vocational work and livelihood in order to fully utilize their techniques and capabilities and make contributions to realizing the motherland's four modernizations.

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KEWICHOW DAILY ARTICLE ON IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

HK120804Y Kewiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 HK

[KEWICHOW DAILY commentator's article: "It Is Forbidden To Trample Upon the Party's Policy on Intellectuals"--date not given]

[Excerpts] A few persons at the Tanchai mercury mine including (Liu Ting-liang), former secretary of the mine's party committee, did not implement the decisions of higher organs and flouted the provincial CCP committee's instructions. They were extremely overbearing [words indistinct] turned the unity they controlled into an independent kingdom, thus becoming stumbling-blocks to implementing the party's guiding line and policy. These people were deeply influenced by Lin Piao and the gang of four; they oppressed their subordinates, hid the truth from higher authorities, maintained disgusting work styles, seriously disrupted the relationship between the party and the masses and impaired the party's cause. It is necessary to handle these people seriously. Leading cadres at all levels must take a warning from this incident, be models in implementing the party's guiding line and policy and state law, carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style and do a still better job of carrying out various types of work.

This province seriously suffered from the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must not underestimate their pernicious influence. Problems concerning individual leading cadres who committed offences against law and discipline and who suppressed and hit hard at technical personnel, cadres and people occurred not only in the Tanchai mercury mine but also in other areas and units to a greater or lesser extent. In implementing the number of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, party committees at all levels must conscientiously inspect and correct mistakes in implementing the policies on cadres and intellectuals and in cadres' work style. If they find cases of suppression and retaliation toward technical personnel, cadres and people, they must seriously handle these cases in order to display righteousness, suppress noxious influence, further mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people, and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

SZECHWAN HOLDS MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE 2-10 OCTOBER

HK120324Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Oct 78 HK

[Summary from poor reception] The Szechwan provincial militia work conference was held in Chengtu from 2 to 10 October. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national militia work conference and made arrangements for militia work. Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of the Chengtu PLA units, met all the participants. Wu Ko-hua, commander of the Chengtu PLA units; Kung Shih-chuan, second commissar; and Hsu Meng-hsia, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meeting. Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chen Hsien-hui, commissar of the Chengtu PLA units; and Chao Wen-chin, deputy commander of the Chengtu units and commander of Szechwan Military District, spoke at the conference.

The conference considered the situation and tasks and discussed and formulated a militia-building plan for 1979-85. The conference stressed: A very important issue in doing a good job in the province's militia building is to carry forward the tradition of having the party be in charge of the armed forces and strengthen party leadership over militia work.

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All sectors concerned must implement Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on militia building and the spirit of the national militia work conference and do a good job of running the militia.

CHENG TU PLA UNITS OPEN CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES 5 OCT

HK070512Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Oct 78 HK

[Summary from poor reception] The Chengtu PLA units' congress of progressives in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division of the Air Force opened in Chengtu on 5 October. The opening ceremony was attended by Wu Ko-hua, Kung Shih-chuan, Chen Hsien-jui, Wei Chieh, Chen Ming-i, Yu Shu-seng and (Chin Tung-shan), leading comrades of the Chengtu PLA units; Hsu Meng-hsia, Lu Ta-tung and Tu Hsin-yuan, secretaries of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee; and (Hsiung Yu-chung), secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee. Over 1,000 representatives from PLA units in Szechwan and Tibet are attending the congress, the first of its kind to be held by the Chengtu units. Kung Shih-chuan, second commissar of the Chengtu units, presided at the opening ceremony. Wu Ko-hua, commander of the Chengtu units, delivered the opening speech.

Congress Concludes 12 Oct

HK130214Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] The Chengtu PLA units' congress of progressives in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division of the Air Force concluded on 12 October. During the congress, Chao Tzu-yang, first commissar of the Chengtu units, delivered a report entitled "Emancipate Thinking, Advance in Great Strides and Speed Up the Achievement of the Four Modernizations."

Chao Tzu-yang covered the following points in his report: "1) clearly understand the excellent situation and speed up the pace of achieving the four modernizations; 2) emancipate thinking, with emphasis on speeding up the four modernizations; 3) learn advanced foreign technology and develop [words indistinct]; 4) act according to economic laws and bring into full play the role of economic laws and measures; 5) develop agriculture at high speed and organize the economic foundation well; 6) follow the path of comprehensive development of agriculture, sideline occupations and industry; and 7) study well, work hard and make contributions on the new Long March."

"Commissar Chao's report was substantively rich and profoundly explained the situation. Integrating theory and practice, he expounded on the strategic significance of Chairman Hua's call to emancipate our thinking a bit more, act a bit more boldly, adopt some more measures and speed up our pace. The participants were greatly enlightened and educated by this report."

Kung Shih-chua, second commissar of the Chengtu units, gave a summation report entitled "Clearly Understand the Situation, Make Great Efforts, and Unfold Still More Extensively the Mass Movement To Learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division of the Air Force." He put forward opinions on continuing to unfold this movement, in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the central Military Commission and the General Political Department and with the actual situation of unfolding the movement. He called on the units to achieve thorough success in this movement and to smash the spiritual shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. [passage indistinct]

The closing ceremony of the congress was attended by Wu Ko-hua, Kung Shih-chuan, Chen Hsien-jui, Chen Ming-i and (Chin Tung-shan), leading comrades of the Chengtu PLA units. Chao Tzu-yang, first commissar of the Chengtu units, and Hsu Meng-hsia, Lu Ta-tung, Tu Hsin-yuan, Chin Chuan-hou, Liu Hai-chuan, and other responsible comrades of the Szechwan provincial and Chengtu municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, met all the representatives.

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Yu-Shu-sheng, deputy commissar of the Chengtu units, presided at the closing ceremony and read a decision of the Chengtu units' CCP committee on commending a number of progressive units and individuals. Wu Kuo-hua, commander of the Chengtu units, Kung Shih-chuan and Chen Hsien-jui, commissars Chen Ming-i, deputy commander Yu Shu-sheng, deputy commissar; (Yu Cheng-kung), chief of staff; and (Chin Tung-shan), director of the Political Department, presented certificates of commendation and brocade pennants to the progressive units and individuals.

Commissar Chen Hsien-jui delivered the closing speech, putting forward the following aims: "1) consolidate and develop the excellent situation and raise the building of the units to a new level; 2) emancipate thinking and advance in great strides; 3) be modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity; 4) seek truth from facts and work in a practical, effective way."

KUNMING PLA UNITS HOLD MEETING ON MILITARY TRAINING

HK070522Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] A report meeting of advanced typical examples in military training of the Kunming PLA units opened on 5 October in Kunming. This meeting was the largest of its kind of the Kunming PLA units since 1964. A total of 23 teams, with a total of 3,500 cadres, fighters and militiamen, participated in the meeting.

"Wang Pi-cheng, commander of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Chih-chien, political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Chang Chih-hsiu and Hsu Chi-hsiao, deputy commanders of the Kunming PLA units; Li Ko-chung, deputy political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; and Sun Kan-ching, chief of staff of the Kunming PLA units, attended the opening ceremony. Also attending were 4,000 people, including Chang Hai-tang and Chao Hsueh-chuan, responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; (Tien Li-ping), (Liu Te-jun), (Fang Shui-fa), (Wang Fei), (Ma Chao-ming), (Chao Te-ma), (Chen Ti), (Chang Chien), (Liang Hsin-hsi), Kao Chan-chieh, (Chen Chia-kuei), (Chang Chi), (Li Wen-ching), (Chang Chien), and (Li Hsiung-ming), responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Kunming PLA units and of the large units subordinate to the Kunming PLA units; leading comrades of the 8341 Unit and of the 2d Artillery Corps stationed in Yunnan; visiting groups with representatives from leading organs of the Kunming PLA units, commanders of fighters of the PLA units stationed in Kunming, and various units; and workers, organ cadres and militiamen.

Chang Chih-hsiu, deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units gave an opening speech. "He first confirmed the great educational and training achievements scored by the Kunming PLA units following the smashing of the gang of four. He demanded: We must hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high, resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the general task for the new period, through military performance, and thoroughly inspect how the units have implemented the spirit of the central Military Commission and the decision on strengthening education and training in the aspects of politics, military affairs, work style and discipline. We must further conduct a mass military training movement to improve the military and political quality and combat ability of the units. This has an important significance for and far-reaching effect on fulfilling the general task for the new period and on revolutionizing and modernizing the building of the units under the new historical conditions."

YUNNAN PROVINCIAL MILITIA MEETING CONCLUDES 4 OCT

HK060658Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] The 7-day, fourth Yunnan provincial meeting of militia representatives concluded on 4 October. The participants studied the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Military Affairs Commission Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien.

They conveyed and studied the spirit of the national militia work conference and exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in Yunnan in sabotaging militia building. Kao Chan-chieh, commissar of Yunnan Military District, delivered a report entitled "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao, Grasp the Key Link of Class Struggle and Bring About Great Order in the Militia, Prepare for War and Struggle To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period." Representatives of various units and individuals exchanged experiences. The participants also attended the activities held in Kunming to mark the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's instruction on organizing large contingents of militia and watched military displays.

The closing ceremony was attended by An Ping-sheng, Liu Ming-hui, Hsueh Tao, Chang Hai-tang, Chang Yun, (Han Sheng), Kao Chan-chieh, Hsiung Kuei, Ting Jung-chang, Wang Yin-shan, Chu Chia-pi, (Hsu Chao-ming), (Chou Cheng-yu), and (Yang Po-sheng), responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming PLA units and Yunnan Military District; and (Mo Chun-ho), deputy commander of Kweichow Military District. (Chou Cheng-yu), deputy commissar of Yunnan Military District, presided at the ceremony. Chu Chia-pi, deputy commander of Yunnan Military District, read out the decisions of the provincial revolutionary committee and military district commending various progressive units and individuals. Comrade Kao Chan-chieh delivered the closing speech. After reviewing the success and significance of the meeting, he called on the participants to carry the spirit of the meeting back to their units and to implement the spirit of the national militia work conference and this meeting. He said that they should do well in learning from progressive units and individuals and put militia work on a sound basis in the three aspects.

BRIEFS

LAO DELEGATION LEAVES KUNMING--A Lao delegation left Kunming for Nanning by plane on 28 September. It was seen off at the airport by (Chen Fang), chairman of the Yunnan physical culture committee. On 25 and 27 September the soccer team of the Lao delegation had friendly matches with the Yunnan and Kunming PLA units' teams. The matches were watched by Chang Hai-tang, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Fan Tang), vice chairman of the Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Chen Fang), chairman of the provincial physical culture committee; (Liu Pei-sheng), vice chairman of the provincial physical culture committee; (Jen Chang-hui), vice chairman of Yunnan branch of the Chinese physical culture committee; and (Pan Yu-chu), deputy director of the foreign affairs office of the provincial revolutionary committee. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 78 HK]

SZECHWAN ARMED POLICE--The Szechwan provincial armed people's police force has maintained and carried forward the glorious traditions of the PLA and scored great achievements in various aspects including carrying out its duties, training and logistics work. Since its establishment as a result of a 1976 reorganization, the armed people's police force, working under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, the Ministry of Public Security and the party committees at all levels, has been greatly improved as a result of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, of education in the "10 shoulds and 10 shouldn'ts" and of learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division of the Air Force." Many progressive collectives and individuals have emerged in the force. Last October, the armed people's police squadron of Maerkang County worked hard to combat floods and save state property on a crash basis. As a result of training well, many Red and expert marksmen and grenade throwers have come to the fore in the provincial armed police. The provincial public security bureau recently held a conference on political work for the armed people's police, which conveyed and studied the spirit of the all-PLA political work conference and looked into measures for improving political work for the force. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Oct 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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K 1

INNER MONGOLIA COMPANY CLEARS UP FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE CASE

SK070019Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] Recently the Paotou municipal party committee strictly handled the case of the former secretary of the general party branch of the hog department of the Paotou municipal food company (Chang Te-wei) and others who had used their positions to seek personal advantage and illicit gains and severely violated law and discipline.

Former secretary of the general party branch of the hog department of the Paotou municipal food company (Chang Te-wei) and others ignored party discipline and state law and actively stirred up an adverse current of gaining backdoor benefits, favoring certain people and giving presents. They also grasped opportunities to seek personal gain, corrupted and stole, thus causing confusion in managing enterprises and astonishing losses and waste.

According to the investigation, in 1974 and 1975 (Chang Te-wei) and others liberally gave away that which belonged to the state by presenting to leaders concerned 1,095 catties of beef, mutton and pork, 60 catties of brown sugar and 240 bottles of wine, the cost of which was 1,200 yuan. These goods were treated as "normal losses" with the approval of (Chang Te-wei).

Under the influence of (Chang Te-wei's) corruption, embezzlement and theft, deputy chief of the hog department's fodder management section (Wang Chen-jung), wine warehouse keeper (Kang Chih-te) and others also embezzled more than 1,900 yuan. According to investigation, between 1973 and 1975, the hog department lost more than 7,050 gunny sacks.

The management of purchased hogs was in an even more chaotic state. In 1974, the hog department brought in 130,000 hogs, and after some time more than 4,000 hogs died. This was more than 30 times the allowable rate set by the state, and resulted in a loss of 300,000 yuan. From 1973 to 1975, the deficit of the hog department increased from some 4 million yuan to more than 6.9 million yuan, a loss of over 50 yuan to the state in every 100-yuan business transaction.

The serious problem in the hog department of the Paotou municipal food company was caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four. However, the principal leaders of the company party committee should also share some responsibility. For example, secretary of the company party committee (Chin Hou-chuan) received more than 100 yuan in gifts and took over, without paying anything, building materials belonging to the department valued at some 150 yuan. For this he turned a blind eye to the acts of (Chang Te-wei) and others in violation of law and discipline. As a result, the (Chang Te-wei's) criminal acts became more and more serious.

The problem of (Chang Te-wei) and others was exposed by the masses as early as 1976. With great attention to his matter, the concerned department of the State Council together with the Inner Mongolia regional finance and trade office and the Paotou municipal party committee formed a three-level joint investigation group in November of that year to conduct investigation.

In order to further strengthen financial and trade discipline, deepen the "two blows" movement, protect socialist ownership, maintain the socialist legal system and strictly abide by the party discipline and state law, the Paotou municipal commercial and trade departments recently held a mass rally to make public the crimes of (Chang Te-wei) and others and announce the Paotou municipal party committee's decision expelling (Chang Te-wei) from the party and calling in all the property of state which he embezzled, corrupted and occupied.

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The embezzlement and theft committed by former deputy chief of the fodder section of the hog department (Wang Chen-jung) and the former wine warehouse keeper (Kang Shih-te) and others will be further investigated and handled in the "two blows" movement. As for the problem of secretary of the Paotou municipal food company party committee (Chin Hou-chuan), who received presents and appropriated the building materials of the hog department, the municipal party committee decided to criticize him but not punish him, because he was quite profoundly aware of his faults.

INNER MONGOLIA'S WANG TO VIEWS UPHOLDING PRINCIPLE OF PRACTICE

OW120627Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0154 GMT 8 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Huhehot, 8 Oct--Speaking at a recent study meeting of cadres at and above bureau level of the various organs directly under the autonomous region, Comrade Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee, pointed out: "To conscientiously study the question that practice is the only criterion for truth is of extremely important significance for eliminating chaos and restoring order and bringing about great order across Inner Mongolia."

Comrade Wang To said: The relations between truth and practice are a major question which is being discussed on the theoretical front throughout the country. This is not only a theoretical question but also a realistic question which has a direct bearing on the ideological and political line of our party. Our autonomous region was seriously damaged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Only by fully understanding this question in the current struggle to grasp the key link and run Inner Mongolia well can we smash the mental shackles imposed upon us by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," emancipate our minds, eliminate chaos and restore order, implement the party policies, strengthen the unity among the people of all nationalities and push the work in all fields forward at high speed.

In his speech Comrade Wang To elaborated on the great importance of upholding practice as the only criterion of truth in relation to fighting well the third campaign and carrying the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. He said that penetrating exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" is still the key link of all fields of work at present and for a certain period of time in the future. The major task of the third campaign is to draw a clear-cut distinction between right and wrong ideologically and theoretically, and to solve the problem thoroughly at the source. We have thus encountered the question of what should be used as a criterion for truth.

Comrade Wang To said that adherence to the principle of practice as being the only criterion for testing truth is also important in determining whether the four modernizations can be achieved on time or ahead of time. Our country's socialist revolution and construction have entered a new stage of development. In the new Long March we will definitely encounter many new situations and problems which we must study and solve with the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism, the revolutionary spirit of seeking truth from facts and the principle of proceeding from reality. The fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is to integrate theory with practice. Our very purpose of adhering to the principle of practice as the only criterion for testing truth is to defend Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system and to uphold the revolutionary teachers' fundamental stand on the question of regarding practice as the only criterion for truth. Chairman Hua recently exhorted: "More emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and bigger strides forward." To this end, it is necessary to smash the mental shackles imposed upon by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

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Comrade Wang To called on the leading cadres at all levels in Inner Mongolia to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "Talk at the Enlarged Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" and the important speeches delivered by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the all-army political work conference so as to use them as a weapon to carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in close connection with the actual conditions in Inner Mongolia, eliminate their pernicious influence once and for all, and arouse all positive factors to push forward all fields of work in Inner Mongolia at high speed.

TIENTSIN PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON CADRE POLICY

SK062356Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to do a better job in grasping implementation of policies on cadres, the Tientsin municipal party committee held a symposium on implementing the policies on cadres from 22 to 25 September. Comrade Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee, delivered a speech at the symposium. Comrade (Fan Ju-sheng), secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee, and Comrade (Li Yen-wu), Standing Committee member of the Tientsin municipal party committee, attended the symposium. Also attending were leading comrades in charge of implementing policies on cadres and responsible comrades of policy implementation offices in various departments and committees of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, in various districts and counties and in various institutions of higher education and vocational schools, totaling more than 290 persons.

Comrade (Ma Jui-hua), director of the organization department of the Tientsin municipal party committee, presided over the symposium. At the beginning of the symposium, Comrade (Su Min), deputy director of the organization department of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech on the situation of implementation of policies on cadres in Tientsin and future tasks.

During the symposium, comrades of the Tientsin Federation of Trade Unions, the (Peichiao) and (Hotung) district party committees, the Tientsin municipal cultural and educational group, the United Front Work Department of the Tientsin municipal party committee and the Tientsin municipal court delivered speeches on the question of implementing the policies on workers, peasants, neighborhood residents, intellectuals and Overseas Chinese and in regard to cases involving criminal prosecution. Comrades of the Wuching County party committee, (Hotung) District public security subbureau, the textile bureau, the first light industry bureau, the daily necessity chemical products company, [words indistinct] powerplant and middle school No 4 introduced their experiences in implementing the policies on cadres well.

The symposium reviewed the basic situation in implementing the policies on cadres in Tientsin Municipality. From the closing of the party's 11th national congress to March this year, some responsible persons in Tientsin refused to carry out the 11th national party congress line and tried to keep the lid on to suppress the masses and protect themselves. They actively covered up the fact that they had followed the gang of four to attack and persecute the cadres and the masses, babbling: "Tientsin Municipality emancipated veteran cadres a long time ago; a large number of them have been given positions; great achievements have been scored in implementing the policies on cadres and most person's problems have been solved." They turned a deaf ear to implementation of the policies on cadres and totally ignored prosecuted cases.

In March this year, because the 11th national party congress' line was winning increasing support from the people and due to the strong demand of the broad masses, some responsible persons in Tientsin could not help but approve the convening of an organization work conference to discuss and arrange for implementing the policies on cadres.

However, since they continued to keep the lid on, the work of implementing the policies on cadres encountered great resistance and the development of this work was slow. By the end of May, only some 3,400 persons' problems were reinvestigated and rediscussed throughout the municipality.

Since the implementation and relaying of the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link to run the army well, Tientsin Municipality has greatly quickened the pace in implementing policies on cadres and scored outstanding achievements in this work under the leadership of the Tientsin municipal party committee. By mid-September, more than 34,000 cadres' problems had been reinvestigated and rediscussed. Under the leadership of the Tientsin municipal party committee, party committees at various levels have conscientiously implemented the 11th national party congress line and important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for Tientsin Municipality. They have persisted in regarding exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and in combining implementation of policies on cadres with the Movement to expose, criticize and investigate. Firmly they have grasped the work of reorganizing, assigning new persons to, and strengthening leading bodies and work teams in accordance with the policies on cadres. They have strengthened the education of the cadres and masses, continuously raised the understanding of the broad masses of cadres and people regarding the serious significance of the implementation of the policies on cadres and implemented the principle of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, thus quickening the pace in implementing the policies on cadres. A number of false, trumped-up and unjustified cases have been corrected and reversed, slanders and unfounded charges imposed by the gang of four on many cadres have been overthrown and the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people for socialism has been brought into play.

BRIEFS

TIENTSIN EARTHQUAKE WORK--The Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a meeting on 22 September to comfort the construction workers who had come from Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu, Kansu and Hopei provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to help repair and reconstruct houses and other buildings destroyed in the 1976 Tangshan-Fengnan earthquake. Attending the meeting were over 1,000 people, including responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and related departments under the municipal party and revolutionary committees, leading members in command of work in assistance to Tientsin formed by the above five provinces and region, as well as representatives of its staff and workers. Thanks to the assistance from these workers, a large number of buildings were repaired and reconstructed over the past 2 years. It is expected that by the end of this year, the total accumulated floor space involved in this reconstruction will come to 1.1 million square meters. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK]

TIENTSIN CRITICISM MEETING--Recently, cultural and education departments of Tientsin Municipality held a meeting to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four. Citing the case of the Tientsin arts institute, the meeting criticized the crimes of certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality in closely following Lin Piao and the gang of four and cruelly persecuting revolutionary cadres and intellectuals. The meeting was presided over by Hu Chao-heng, Standing Committee member of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK]

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KANSU PUBLIC SECURITY FRONT CONGRESS OPENS 10 OCTOBER

HK130718Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] The congress of progressive public order maintenance workers and public security activists in Kansu Province opened in Lanchow on 10 October. The opening ceremony was attended by Feng Chi-hsin and Li Fang-yuan, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

At the opening ceremony, Feng Chi-hsin said: "Accelerating the pace of the four modernizations is an urgent task facing the whole party, the whole army and people throughout the country. Our public security front must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, persist in the line of the 11th party congress, take exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link, further implement the spirit of the national public security work conference, emancipate our thinking and smash the various spiritual shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must understand that the more deeply we criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, the less lingering fear will the cadres and policemen have, the more will their thinking be emancipated and the higher will be their activism.

"To quickly make a new stride forward in public order maintenance work and catch up with the new situation, we must further penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents in our province and eliminate their remnant poison and influence. We must also be bold in destroying the narrow line which does not suit all the requirements of the four modernizations. We must foster and advocate a completely proletarian, revolutionary spirit. We must enhance the leadership level and improve management styles and work methods."

He went on: "We must resume and strengthen all basic-level public security work and professional work in this field as quickly as possible. We must strike severe blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities. We must build up an environment of stability, unity and good social order--a necessity for revolution, production, work and study. We must make still greater contributions to grasping the key link of class struggle, bringing great order across the land and realizing the four modernizations."

NINGSIA PARTY SECRETARY ON NATIONAL POLICY, REGIONAL GOALS

OW121823Y Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 12 Oct (HSINHUA)--Secretary of the Ningsia Hui autonomous regional party committee and deputy chairman of the autonomous region revolutionary committee, Ma Yu-huai, in a recent interview discussed the party's national policy and the region's achievements in 20 years since the founding of the autonomous region, which falls on October 25th.

Of Hui nationality, 61-year-old Ma Yu-huai, rallied the Hui people in north China to oppose the Japanese aggressors during the war between 1937-1945. He was political commissar of a Hui nationality army contingent during the liberation war between 1946-1949. After nationwide liberation in 1949, he became vice-president of the China-Islamic Association and a leading member of various nationality or civil affairs departments in Peking. He was a delegate to the first, second and third national people's congresses and had made many friendly visits to Asian and Arab countries.

Q. What have been the major achievements of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region?

A. Great changes have taken place. Before liberation, industry was extremely backward. There was only one imported power generator dating from early in the century and a few handicraft workshops, with a total labour force of 7,000 workers.

Now, the region has nearly one thousand factories and mines, including power, coal mining, machine building, chemicals, oil and electronics and light industry. In all, there are over 220,000 workers. All-round advances have been made in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and side-occupations. Output is multiplying.

Culture, education and public health have also developed by leaps and bounds. The people's living standards have gone up. Ningsia was affected by the gang of four's sabotage. However, industry and agriculture are making giant strides under the leadership of the party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua.

Q: How were these achievements made?

A: The most fundamental factor is all-round carrying out of the party's national policy.

Q: Would you elaborate on this, please?

A: Chairman Mao summed up the party's national policy in these words: "Recognize the right to equality and autonomy of the minority nationalities within the borders of China." The Chinese Communist Party since its founding has always upheld national equality. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China explicitly stipulates that all Chinese citizens, irrespective of nationality or sex, enjoy equal rights.

The party's national policy includes four aspects:

1. All national discrimination or oppression is banned and big nation chauvinism and local-nation chauvinism must be opposed, and all nationalities are equal.
2. Regional autonomy applies in an area where a minority nationality lives in compact community.
3. The spoken and written languages, customs and ways of all nationalities are respected and the people of all nationalities enjoy freedom to believe or not believe in religion and to propagate atheism.
4. The minority nationalities are helped to develop their own political, economic, cultural, educational, public health institutions and other work.

Q: What changes did this policy create in the relations among the nationalities in Ningsia?

A: Before liberation, the reactionary classes carried out a policy of national oppression and sowed dissension among the nationalities to create antagonism between the Hui and Han nationalities. This disharmony and antagonism have been replaced by new relation of equality, friendship, mutual help and respect. The nationalities are united as one to work for their common objective of building socialism.

Q: Would you describe national regional autonomy?

A: China is a single multi-national state with over 50 nationalities who jointly created the country's history and culture. Unity of nationalities and unification of the country are the common wish of the people of all nationalities. Practising regional autonomy means that, under the unified leadership of the party and the state, the people of minority nationality act as master of the country and have the right to administer their own internal affairs in an area where they live in a compact community.

Regional autonomy is a fundamental policy adopted by Chairman Mao to solve China's national question on the basis of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with China's historical and present conditions.

Regional autonomy under party leadership has enabled the people of the minority nationalities to rise up to make socialist revolution and undertake socialist construction in order to develop the economy and culture of the minority areas. About 50 to 60 percent of China's land area is inhabited by minority nationalities. Due to the oppression and exploitation by imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, the economic base of the minority areas was extremely poor and the rich natural resources and manpower had not been fully utilized. The state has given great help to rapidly change this backward situation and enable the minority people to catch up with the other nationalities politically, economically and culturally.

Ningsia has been able to build large numbers of modern enterprises, develop its culture, education, science and public health and make rapid progress within a short time mainly because of regional autonomy and the state's effective support. Ningsia in turn has contributed to the whole country's socialist construction and consolidation of national defence.

Q. What about minority nationality cadres?

A. Training such cadres is a key question in nationality regional autonomy. Since the founding of the Ningsia Autonomous Region, the party and government organizations have taken many effective measures to train minority cadres. Cadres of Hui and other nationalities have become members of the party Central Committee, delegates to the National People's Congress, leading members of the autonomous region's party and government, and heads of prefectures, counties, banners or people's communes. There is also a large group of leading members and specialists in the culture, education, public health, science and technology and sports fields. They are the backbone in carrying out party and government policies.

Q. How do the party and government view the customs, ways and religious beliefs of the minority nationalities?

A. The constitution stipulates that all nationalities enjoy freedom to maintain or change their own customs or ways and citizens enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion and to propagate atheism.

Our policy toward religious beliefs is that everyone is free to believe or not to believe in this or that religion without discrimination. All religions are equal, without one ruling or suppressing others. The people's government respects the faith of religious believers. Citizens who are religious believers are not discriminated against and enjoy all the rights of a citizen. No government orders restrict or interfere with normal religious practices of the masses. However, counterrevolutionary activities carried out under the camouflage of religion are strictly prohibited.

The Hui nationality lives in many provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions apart from Ningsia, and their customs and habits are respected as well. There are restaurants and canteens for the Hui people everywhere. The government also assigned factories to produce daily necessities for the Hui nationality.

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As for backward customs and habits that are unfavourable to their development of health, the people will, on the basis of their own consciousness, make changes and the government will not give any order to force them to change. Good customs and habits are not only respected but are also praised by other nationalities. For instance, the Hui people pay great attention to the cleanliness of their food and also to personal hygiene. These have always been praised by people of other nationalities.

SHENSI CADRES HAIL PARTY STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK060828Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Oct 78 HK

[Summary from poor reception] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee held a rally of cadres from provincial organs on 27 September, attended by over 4,000 persons, to convey and implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and mobilize the cadres to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and that person who held very great power in Shensi and finally sided with the gang of four. Li Erh-chung, Chang Tse and Hu Ping-yun, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended the rally. (Kao Hing-yueh), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, presided.

Li Erh-chung addressed the rally. [passage indistinct] He said: It is necessary to study and thoroughly appreciate the spirit of the central instructions and do well in conveying and implementing the spirit of this enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee. "The central authorities have affirmed the successes achieved in Shensi's work and also pointed out mistakes. They have analyzed the situation in the province and clearly laid down policy. They have pointed out the [words indistinct] and the orientation for us in the complex struggle. We must seriously and resolutely act according to the central instructions."

Speaking on the question of how to whip up a new upsurge of the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, Li Erh-chung stressed the importance of giving free rein to the masses. [passage indistinct]

SINKIANG PREFECTURE CCP COMMITTEE EXPOSES UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS

OW101212Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the CCP Committee of the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou has sent a work team to Tacheng Prefecture. In consolidating the leading bodies of the Tacheng prefectural party and revolutionary committees, the work team has assisted them in exposing and criticizing their leading members for actively pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, practicing bourgeois factionalism, engaging in factional activities, interfering with and undermining the leadership and unity of the party, hitting hard at and persecuting veteran cadres and trampling people underfoot. Thus, the lid on the struggle between the two lines, which was kept tight by them for a long time, has been successfully lifted off in Tacheng Prefecture.

With the obstacles from the leadership removed, Tacheng Prefecture has made tremendous achievements in exposure, criticism and investigation as well as in the "two blows" struggle, which are now quickly developing in breadth and depth. The cadres and masses are jubilant and high in spirits. A new situation has occurred on all fronts.

Tacheng Prefecture, located on the antirevisionist front, is one of the grain and live-stock areas of Sinkiang. Owing to the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, Tacheng made no progress in its work in recent years.

The output of agriculture and animal husbandry dropped, and the people found it difficult to make a living. Taking advantage of the situation, the Soviet revisionists continuously engaged in subversive and sabotage activities there. A handful of class enemies raised their heads and capitalist forces in urban and rural areas ran wild.

However, Tacheng Prefecture, which had suffered seriously from the gang of four, was unable to develop the exposure, criticism and investigation work and the "two blows" struggle after the gang of four were smashed, and even after Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued important instructions on work in Sinkiang. The requirement for achieving initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well in the first year was not fulfilled there.

Worrying about and greatly dissatisfied with the situation, the masses wrote many letters to the party committees of the autonomous region and the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou concerning problems in Tacheng. They demanded that the state of backwardness be promptly changed.

Acting on instructions from the regional CCP Committee, the party committee of the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou sent a powerful work team to Tacheng in mid-May. Led by several principal responsible members of the Chou party committee, the work team has assisted the Tacheng prefectural party committee in consolidating leading bodies in the prefecture.

A host of facts brought to light through acute struggle in the past few months shows that the obstacles to development of the exposure, criticism and investigation work and the "two blows" struggle were mainly set up by members of the prefectural party and revolutionary committees who had made serious mistakes by actively advocating the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In the 10th and 11th struggle between the two lines in the party, they went all out to preach Lin Biao's and the gang's fallacy of "suspecting all and overthrowing all" so as to instigate people to smash the prefectural party committee and relentlessly persecute veteran cadres.

They frenziedly suppressed the masses and started large-scale struggles by force. They brought false charges against others and passed unjust verdicts on them. They illegally arrested people, extorted "confessions" by torture and set up their own courts to try them. As a result, a number of cadres and people were crippled, forced to commit suicide or beaten to death. Moreover, for a long time they opposed the Tacheng Prefectural Revolutionary Committee whose formation was officially approved by higher authorities. They opposed the Sinkiang Military Region putting Tacheng Prefecture under military control for the purpose of preparing against war on the order of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission [Tui kang hsin chiang chun chu ken chu chung yang chun wei hing ling tui ta cheng ti chu shih hsing chan pei chun kuan], thus creating great chaos in Tacheng.

After the 10th National CCP Congress, they continued to recruit people for their small group to hit hard at and persecute cadres. They shielded bad elements and connived with them in doing evil. As the gang of four ran wild, they attacked and brought false charges against our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Teng and energetically pushed the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program with a view to ferreting out "capitalist roaders" level by level.

After the smashing of the gang of four, especially after the 11th National CCP Congress, they resorted to various despicable tactics to cover up problems, alter the general orientation of the struggle and resist and obstruct the exposure, criticism and investigation work and the "two blows" struggles in order to protect themselves and their factional setup.

The Tacheng prefectural party committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee members in February this year to relay and implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on work in Sinkiang and the guidelines of the three conferences convened by the regional authorities. During the meeting, they openly opposed the central authorities' instructions on firmly grasping exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link, persistently investigating all cases and stabilizing the whole situation.

They did not criticize the gang of four but, at the same time, tried to alter the general orientation of the struggle. They directed their spearhead of attack at the principal leading member and other Standing Committee members of the prefectural party committee, thus creating great confusion in the prefectural party committee.

Keeping the leading groups for exposure, criticism, investigation and the "two blows" struggle under tight control, they planted their confidants as well as some who had committed grave crimes of beating, smashing and looting in these groups. They fostered false models by praising units which had made no effort to criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four but had gone all out to ferret out "political abettors."

Facts fully show that individual members of the leading bodies of the prefectural party and revolutionary committees who had made serious mistakes were continuously practicing bourgeois factionalism, carrying out factional activities, covering up problems and trying in every possible way to obstruct development of the exposure, criticism and investigation work and the "two blows" struggle.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, individual members of the Tacheng prefectural party and revolutionary committees had colluded to seek their own selfish interests, push aside those who disagreed with them and place their henchmen in important posts. Thus, they formed a factional force at all levels and seized the leadership of the Tacheng prefectural party committee, of many units and some counties in the prefecture. Substituting their gang for the party, they interfered with anything running counter to the interests of their gang. As a result, the prefectural party simply could not perform its regular work.

In view of this situation, the work team and the Tacheng prefectural party committee boldly mobilized the masses and organized the cadres to earnestly study the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on exposure and criticism of the gang of four and on work in Sinkiang and to study the instructions of the regional party committee on how to solve problems in Tacheng in order to arm themselves ideologically.

In line with instructions of the regional party committee, resolute organizational measures have been taken against individual members of the Tacheng prefectural party and revolutionary committees according to the merits of their individual cases and their attitudes. One of them has been suspended from his post and the other has been investigated in isolation. As for the backbone elements of their gang whose mistakes are serious, whose attitude is bad and who are bitterly hated by the people, organizational measures such as suspension from their posts and putting them under investigation have been taken. Action has also been taken to deal strictly with responsible persons of some units who stubbornly tried to cover up problems and alter the general orientation of the struggle.

While consolidating leading bodies, the work team and the Tacheng prefectural party committee have handled more than 600 letters and visits from the masses. Most of the letters and visitors have called for exonerating the persecuted cadres, dismissing the chief smash-and-grabbers who are bitterly hated by the people from their leading posts and punishing them according to law.

Taking a clear-cut stand and daring to carry out both destruction and construction, the work team and the Tacheng prefectural party committee have firmly supported this revolutionary demand by the masses. After obtaining reliable evidence through investigation and study, they have taken organizational measures against some backbone elements of the bourgeois factional setup whose cases are serious, whose attitude is bad and who are bitterly hated by the people, and against those who committed grave crimes, such as suspending them from their posts for investigation, interrogating them in isolation or arresting them for interrogation. The cadres who were persecuted to death by Lin Piao and the gang of four have been posthumously rehabilitated and memorial meetings have been held for them. Those implicated in unjust cases, wrong verdicts or framed-up cases have been completely exonerated. All these measures are warmly supported by the cadres and masses.

NCNA NEWSLETTER REPORTS ON BUILDING SOUTH SINKIANG RAILWAY

OWO51806Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Newsletter by NCNA correspondent: "The Railway Engineer Corps Knows No Hazards or Danger--A Visit to the South Sinkiang Railway Construction Work Site"]

[Excerpts] Urumchi, 28 Sep--The 474-km south Sinkiang railway from Tu-lu-fan to Ku-erh-le in Sinkiang is being built at full speed. Shouldering the task of building this railway, the Railway Engineer Corps has made many inspiring heroic achievements. It has conquered the "fiery basin," tunneled through icy mountains, fought the quicksand river and surmounted countless difficulties and obstacles in its construction work.

At the very start from Tu-lu-fan, the south Sinkiang railway had to go across the Gobi Desert, a distance of more than 100 km. Here is located the noted Tu-lu-fan basin called the "fiery basin." It was in the summertime when we visited the place. When the hot winds hit us, we felt as if we were being smoked and roasted. At ground level, the temperature reached as high as 60 to 70 degrees centigrade. Put an egg in the sand and you will get a cooked egg.

People can never estimate how much the fighters of the Railway Engineer Corps sweated in building the railway in the Gobi "fiery basin." All we know is that each fighter had to drink more than 10 kgs of water a day. During the first 3 months of construction, each fighter lost an average of 5 kg in body weight. Yet the fighters were fearless in face of such hard circumstances.

After running across the hot "fiery basin," our car climbed the rugged mountain path for more than 3 hours and reached the highest spot of the south Sinkiang railway--Kuei-hsien-ta-pan. Though it was a June day, we were welcomed by a blizzard. Here commanders and fighters were hacking through an icy mountain which had been in deep sleep for 1,000 years. They were building a 12-li "underground corridor"--the Kuei-hsien tunnel.

Walking into this "underground corridor," we felt as if we had entered a busy town. In the well-lighted tunnel people were busy, vehicles were moving and machines were rumbling everywhere. A fighter excitedly told us: This is one of China's four longest tunnels at present. In building this "underground corridor," fighters had to surmount difficulties of faults and big cave-ins. They had to overcome even greater difficulties due to smoke. When the tunnel extended into the mountain 2,000 to 3,000 meters, ventilation against smoke became even more difficult. The air was smokey all day long inside the tunnel. Because air was always thin on the plateau and strong, thick poisonous smoke could smother people; fighters working in the tunnel often fainted. However, commanders and fighters were undaunted. They heroically fought against smoke. One day, 21 of the 3d Platoon's 26 fighters working in the tunnel fainted. The five comrades who did not faint sent their comrades-in-arms out of the tunnel and returned to the tunnel to continue their work.

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The south Sinkiang railway takes a circuitous route along the Wu-la-ssu-tai gorge and away from the lofty and precipitous Tianshan Mountains and then enters the Yen-chi basin. The Kaitu River flows through Yen-chi from west to east. The Kaitu River was called the "quicksand river" in ancient times. When we arrived, the river, hundreds of meters wide, was turbulent with quicksand rolling over, although it was at low water. On this legendary "quicksand river" we saw with our own eyes how fighters were heroically building a bridge across the river. Now buttresses of the bridge across the "quicksand river" emerge above the water one by one. They stand magnificently in the river. When the roaring water came turbulently rushing and rolling by, fighters standing on the buttresses of the bridge in the river said smiling: You, the roaring water, have come too late!

AFP REPORTER DESCRIBES MOSLEM ROLE IN TODAY'S SINKIANG

OW130358Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0330 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[By George Biannic]

[Text] Urumchi (Sinkiang), 12 Oct (AFP)--The Muslim religion is still a living force in China's Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, where despite heavy propaganda blasts against "the opium of the masses" the voice of the muezzin calling the faithful to prayer has not been silenced.

Not since the years before the Cultural Revolution had it been possible for foreigners--in this case a group of journalists--to hear the muezzin intone on Chinese territory "God is great, I know there is only one God", still less take part in the special Muslim Friday prayers.

In one of the Urumchi's 22 mosques, the Yang Khan Mosque in the centre of the city, the muezzin climbed to the top of the minaret 10 minutes before the beginning of the first midday prayers. His voice was soft but clear. Like everywhere else in the Muslim world, we had to remove our shoes before entering the little mosque.

As the "ahong" (imam), Abdullah Hadji, began to say the prayers in Uighur, a Turkish language, nearly 200 men facing the altar in rows, bowed down to touch the ground with their heads in the direction of Mecca. Most of the worshippers, bearded and wearing white or embroidered skull caps, were over 60, but there were also some middle-aged men and at least 10 younger men barely 30 years old.

Out of Sinkiang's total population of 11 million, half are listed as Muslims belonging to seven national minorities. The largest, the Uighur minority, is 5 million strong, followed by the Kazakhs 800,000, as against 4 million Han Chinese.

In a country where it is official policy to respect religious freedom, but where the atheist propaganda machine is set at full throttle, it is difficult to know how many are practising Muslims. There are no statistics available, but the number of believers still seemed to be large.

At Turfan, a beautiful Uighur oasis on the ancient silk road, each production brigade has its own mosque, a Chinese official said. But there did not seem to be a single religious building in the town, although the authorities, for the first time since 1949, have just paid for the restoration of the big, 200-year-old Imin Wang Munari Mosque outside Turfan. According to Wen Heng, director of the administrative office of Sinkiang's Communist Party United Front Department, there is on average one mosque per district.

There are "certainly several thousand ahongs", not to mention the other members of the Muslim clergy, the mullahs and the muezzins, we were told by Abdullah Rahim, a Uighur official proud of having abandoned "religious idealism for faith in materialism".

Some ahongs are paid by the state as is Urumchi's Iman Abdullah Hadji, who receives 95 yuan a month, about 150 percent more than the average Chinese salary. The mosques belong to the faithful who contribute to their upkeep, but the religious property system found in other Muslim countries disappeared at the time of agrarian reform.

It is official policy to respect the customs and habits of peoples who do not eat or rear pigs. Unlike the Han Chinese, when Muslims die they are not cremated but buried in a white shroud, according to tradition. Circumcision is still widely carried out, both in hospitals and by religious functionaries, an official said. The practise had survived thanks more to habit than religious scruples, and was "medically speaking, very hygienic", he added.

Religious festivals and the Ramadan month of fasting are respected. Muslims have three days off for Ad al-Fitr, when fasting ceases at the end of Ramadan, and the rest of the population also has a day off. But (?despite) this tolerance, the authorities do not deny that their aim is to eliminate religion. "Religion is an opium which paralyses the people's spirit and our policy is to gradually weaken it. The world was created by labour and not by Allah", Mr Wen Heng told us.

Since 1949, when the People's Republic was founded, the "feudal privileges" enjoyed by the Muslim clergy, including taxing land, livestock or the human population, and Muslim law courts have been abolished.

The ahongs, many of whom have been "reeducated", no longer have the right to beat those who do not join the prayers, as in the past. Men may no longer take four wives, nor beat the one wife they are now allowed. Except in certain spots, women no longer have to wear veils in the street, and can now aim for leadership positions at all levels.

But in Sinkiang, formerly Chinese Turkestan, Islam faces serious problems. Koranic schools have been forbidden since 1950, and a practising believer has no hope of joining the Chinese Communist Party, and thus of having a position of responsibility. In addition, the state, which has the monopoly over printing, will not print religious books, particularly the Koran, while at the same time it is forbidden to import these articles of "religious superstition".

Perhaps by the time the Korans in existence have fallen into shreds the religion will also have disappeared", Abdullah Rahim said. But another official suggested that the imams could copy the religious texts out by hand.

When Ahong Abdullah Hadji, who has already been twice on pilgrimage to Mecca, in 1958 and 1962, was asked if Islam was in danger in Sinkiang, he smiled confidently and pointed out that some of the faithful who came to one of the five prayer sessions of the day were no older than 15.

BRIEFS

SHENSI LEADERS STUDY EDITORIALS--The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee held a 4 October study and discussion meeting to study the editorials carried in PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG. Li Erh-chung, Chiang I, Chang Tse, and Yen Ko-lun, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial departments, committees and offices, also attended. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 5 Oct 78 HK]

SIAN PUBLIC SECURITY WORK--Sian Municipality's public security bureau and various sub-bureaus have strengthened leadership over the work of dealing with people's letters and visits. A system whereby leading comrades of various bureaus take turns to personally deal with the people's letters and visits has been established. Since early August, public security bureaus at all levels in Sian Municipality have dealt with 38 important complaints reported by the people. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Oct 78 HK]

CHENG MING DISCUSSES BACKGROUND OF 1967 HONG KONG RIOTS

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[Article by Sun Ping-yu: "Anti-Atrocity in Hong Kong and the Opposition by Lin and Chiang to Chou"]

[Text] The 1967 "anti-British, anti-atrocity" struggle in Hong Kong and the Peking Red Guards setting fire to the office of the British charge d'affaires were world-shaking events that year. They contravened the general principle of CCP strategy and were exploited by Lin Piao and the gang of four to oppose Chou En-lai. They were therefore erroneous.

It was absolutely true that the "anti-atrocity" struggle in Hong Kong was exploited by Lin Piao and the gang of four to oppose Chou. It is only in connection with the political situation in the summer and autumn of 1967 in Peking that we can correctly understand the so-called "anti-atrocity struggle" in Hong Kong.

Experiencing a Great Deal of Peace and Chaos

Chou En-lai was a revolutionary of the older generation who greatly won the people's support. In the days when Lin Piao and the gang of four ran wild, serving as a pillar of strength, he maintained the overall situation. Hundreds of millions of people pinned their hopes on him. It was because of this that Lin Piao and the gang of four regarded him as a thorn in their flesh and as their main obstacle to usurping party and state power. They would not be happy until he was removed.

At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Chen Po-ta, head of the Cultural Revolution group, laid down a regulation: "All but Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin and Comrade Chiang Ching can be bombarded!" Tao Chu, group adviser, added one more person to the namelist, four altogether: Comrade Chen Po-ta, head of the group, could not be bombarded. One person said that Mao, Lin and Chiang could not be bombarded while another said that Chen could not be bombarded either. What they did not say was as clear as if they had said it: Chou En-lai could be bombarded.

In late 1966, through Wang En-yu and Wu Chuan-chi of the academic department, Kuan Feng and Chi Pen-yu of Kang Sheng's system fabricated public opinion and put forward the so-called contradiction "between the new Cultural Revolution and the old government." The "old government" was the State Council. After seizing the great party and government power in Shanghai, through the Shanghai Municipal People's Council, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan of the Shanghai clique "ordered" Chou to abolish all ministers of the State Council and to change their names to "orderlies." These people all coveted and hankered after the power of the State Council. The old marshals created a tremendous uproar in the Huaijen Hall in February 1967 and sharply denounced Lin Piao and Chiang Ching for striking blows at veteran cadres by dint of the Cultural Revolution. Chou "compromised" on both sides and played a part in protecting the "February counter-current." Lin, Chiang and company violently hated and attacked Chou, saying he was the "greatest royalist" and the State Council was a "sinister den for hiding bad people."

Although they gnashed their teeth, they dared not go into action immediately.

1. Mao laid down that the main orientation of the Cultural Revolution was to "bombard the headquarters" and solve the problem of Liu and Teng. Rice should be eaten slowly and too much rice in the mouth could not be easily chewed. The reason for saying this was simple: No more enemies should be made before the problem of Liu and Teng was solved.

2. Chou was a good housekeeper of the 800 million people and rendered meritorious services to the people and country. He had the greatest prestige among the masses. He was loyal to Mao Tsetung. At the Tsuni conference military power was vested in Mao and Chou acted as a deputy. Afterward, he consistently and faithfully implemented Mao's line and instructions. His private life was crystal clear and worthy of being called a model one. There was no stain or doubt in his history. Lin and Chiang spent a tremendous amount of labor in conducting investigations, all in vain. People like Chou could not easily be toppled with a casual remark.

3. Lin Piao said that, to embark on the Great Cultural Revolution, it was necessary to rely on two factors: Mao's prestige and the Liberation Army. He did not mention the most important factor: Chou En-lai and his groups in administrative and professional work. Lin, Chiang, Chen and Kang were all political speculators buying on margin. One said something one day; another said something else the next day. They incited the masses to struggle against cadres and the masses. Their only worry was that there should be no troubles on earth. Who cared about people's livelihood? The masses did not starve in the 10 years during the Cultural Revolution, but they knew who had done this for them.

In the 10 years during the Cultural Revolution, Chou did not sleep soundly. In the second year, he contracted cardiac disease. In 1972 he suffered from cancer. Many ministries and committees of the State Council system became paralyzed and all work was left to the State Council. Many people became idle during the Cultural Revolution, but Chou had no assistant. He helped Li Hsien-nien. He said: "The work has not been finished." Those several people who helped him with his work also worked day and night. In addition, they were ready to be criticized and struggled against by the Red Guards "at the latter's beckoning and call."

Yu Chiu-li was a "follower of Ho Lung's sinister line," Ku Mu was a "renegade" and Li Hsien-nien was a "capitalist roader." Yu Chiu-li made his own tall hat and wore it when he attended criticism and struggle meetings. After taking a "jet plane ride," he returned to his office, took off his hat, washed his face and continued to work. It was said that later he eventually "moved God." Mao said that he should also help cadres like Yu Chiu-li. These people were real pillars of the CCP. If it were not for their organizations which coordinated the activities of the national economy, the "great spirit of the proletarian revolutionaries" could not have been fostered. The large-scale, unprecedentedly magnificent play of the Cultural Revolution could not have been performed for half a month, not to mention 10 years. Although shop bosses like Lin and Chiang wanted to seize the power of the State Council, they knew that it was more difficult to be officials of the State Council than to be officials of the Cultural Revolution. Therefore, they did not dare take action rashly.

Anti-Chou Underground Organization

However, Lin and Chiang would not retreat at that time. In the large-scale seizure of power which began in January 1967, Liu Shao-chi's influence was smashed organizationally but they did not grasp the administrative power of the State Council or all of the power of the army, military regions and corps.

In a society where centralism is emphasized, power is inseparable. If they did not seize all power, then the portion of power in their hands could not be consolidated. Afterward, they held that the problem of Liu and Teng was basically solved; they therefore concentrated their attention on toppling Chou and "dragging out a handful in the army."

On 16 May 1967 all Chinese Communist newspapers reprinted the 16 May "circular" of the CCP Central Committee. Why did they reprint something published the previous year? A semi-public explanation was spread throughout society: When the 16 May "circular" was published the previous year, Liu, Teng, Peng (Chen), Lo (Jul-ching), Lu (Ting-i) and Yang (Shang-kun) were dragged out. It was now republished because they wanted to drag out a person who was craftier than Liu Shao-chi and who protected many people. It was at this time that Wang Li, Kuan Feng, Chi Pen-yu and the imperial guard of the Red Guards -- the Red Guard combined team of the Academic Department -- secretly set up ties and established an anti-Chou En-lai organization, the "16 May Corps." The "16 May Corps" was a close-knit underground organization, which contained members of a rebels' organization, the so-called "Underground Group" in Peking. In the second half of 1967 the two big factions in Peking were divided into an anti-Chou faction and an anti-Academic Department faction -- Pan (Tzu-Nien) and Wu (Chuang-chi). The "16 May Corps" carried out activities through many legalized organizations, such as the "criticism of Chen (I) liaison station" set up by the Peking Foreign Language College on 16 June, the "criticism of Po (I-Po), Li (Hsien-Nien), Yu (Chiu-li) and Ku (Mu) liaison station" organized by the finance and economics college, etc. They divided forces to advance, launched joint attacks and unified their actions with the aim of toppling Chou En-lai.

The "16 May Corps" made careful arrangements not only in organization but also in anti-Chou measures. They profoundly understood that the State Council was an executive organ but not an organ for deciding policies. The problems on all fronts in the country were related to Liu and Teng but not to Chou En-lai. However, foreign affairs were different. Chou participated in the formulation of foreign policies. He was also responsible for their execution or supervised their execution. Under the instruction of Lin, Chiang and company, the "16 May Corps" therefore worked out an action plan, the so-called "turmoil in July, big chaos in August and seizure of power in September" in foreign affairs. They selected foreign work as the main phase of attack to make a breach here and to spur the overall situation into action. They branded Chou en-lai as the arch criminal in pushing through a revisionist diplomatic line and wanted to seize the power of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Council.

Diplomacy -- A Breakthrough

The year 1967 saw many troubles in the diplomacy of the Chinese Communists.

At the outset of the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese communists publicized that "the whole world had entered the new era of Mao Tsetung Thought." If the Chinese communists played musical instruments and sang by themselves with the door closed and took delight in such activity and considered it a pleasurable occupation, their neighbors would not bother about it. These stupid swine such as Lin and Chiang believed that they could succeed in world revolution by relying on quotations, badges and mouths. They demanded that work concerning foreign affairs meet the requirements of the ultra-leftist line at home. This unavoidably caused tense relations and even conflicts between China and her neighbors.

At the beginning of April 1967, the Indonesian army and police encircled the Chinese Communist embassy and announced that Charge d'Affaires ad interim Yao Teng-shan and Consul General Hsu Jen were personae non grata. In Peking, 100,000 people assembled, demonstrated and set fire to the Indonesian military attache's office.

I. 13 Oct 78

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HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

In May, the strike of plastic flower workers in Hsinpukang, Hong Kong, was turned into an "anti-British and anti-atrocity" struggle. In Peking, 100,000 people assembled and held processions opposing Britain. The 3 June PEOPLE'S DAILY published an editorial entitled: "Resolutely Counterattack the British Imperialist Provocation." The 5 July PEOPLE'S DAILY published another editorial calling on the people "to give free rein to the masses and to further strengthen the forces of the anti-British and anti-atrocity struggle."

Peking expelled Lu Kuan Nan [7627 0385 0589], an Indian Embassy employee, in June on charges of being a spy. The Indian public stormed the Chinese embassy in India, and Peking held anti-Indian demonstrations.

In June and July Burma prohibited Overseas Chinese students from wearing Mao badges. The Chinese Communist Embassy in Rangoon was stormed and some of its personnel were killed or injured. The Chinese communist published a government statement, and Peking held rallies and anti-Burmese demonstrations.

We do not believe that all these problems were the fault of the Chinese communists, but attacks from all sides and enemies everywhere obviously did not conform to Mao's principles on struggling against enemies. At that time, Chinese diplomacy mainly dealt with the United States and the Soviet Union. "When wolves stand astride the road, why should we care about foxes?" Furthermore, Burma, India and Indonesia were newly emerging countries in Asia and our neighbors. Although there were current difficulties in the relations with these countries, in the long run they were objectives to be won over and united. They were not targets of attack. Because of ulterior aims, Lin and Chiang completely ignored the interests of the country and nation.

Chou En-lai carried out the work concerning Hong Kong and Macao while Mao laid down the principles for these areas. There is no doubt that Hong Kong and Macao are Chinese territories. When the time is right, this problem will definitely be solved. Before the problem can be solved, the status quo must be maintained and compromise must be effected. People did not understand the aim of the "anti-British and anti-atrocity struggle. The Chinese communists were unwilling to effect compromise. They constantly made the situation serious. It appeared that they did not deliberately plan to take back the areas immediately!

A PEOPLE'S DAILY 3 June editorial fanned the "anti-atrocity" wind and kindled the flames of revolution. It announced that the anti-atrocity struggle had "just begun." It wanted Hong Kong and Kowloon compatriots "to persist in the struggle, oppose stubborn enemies, relentlessly pursue the tottering foe and overthrow and discredit the British imperialists!" The editorial finally called on the Hong Kong and Kowloon compatriots to mobilize and organize and "be ready at all times to smash the British imperialists' reactionary reign in response to the call of their great motherland!" Did the Chinese communists deliberately plan to recover Hong Kong? If it was impossible to do so at that time, why did PEOPLE'S DAILY utter this remark?

If thoroughly revolutionary heroes like Lin, Chiang and company actually wanted to recover Hong Kong, they did not have to let those kids raise such a storm. Deputy Commander Lin's own troops were in Kwangtung. He could have ordered Huang Yung-sheng to lead several army corps there. There was no war, no peace and no recovery, but they wanted to carry the "anti-atrocity" movement out into a long-term state of commotion. There was only one explanation, which was that they wanted to use this red-hot iron of "anti-atrocity" to make Chou En-lai endure long hardships and sufferings and to thoroughly confuse and destroy the diplomatic effort!

At the outset, Chou wanted to do his best to control the situation. He did not allow it to deteriorate. However, he was later completely pushed aside. The Cultural Revolution group and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee organized rallies and demonstrations. People including Chin Chin-mai and Lu Kung-ta of the subordinate literary and art group of the Cultural Revolution group established ties and carried out activities everywhere, fanned up winds and fires and arranged propaganda. "Although the head chef did not cook himself, Hu Chu did so on his behalf." They did so because their only anxiety was that there should be no troubles on earth. What Chou could do at that time was only examine statements, notes and articles containing important information and amend a few words and sentences to make them very low-keyed. Even so, Lin, Chiang and company attacked him, calling him Li Hung-chang the second. The group of historians like Chi Pen-yu dished up an article on the boxers, insinuating that Chou fawned on foreigners and suppressed the masses. This article created a precedent for the gang of four to make historical insinuations.

After processions, demonstrations and publicity incited the masses' hatred of foreigners, Lin, Chiang and company included the problem of Chen I on the agenda. Criticism of Chen amounted to criticism of Chou. Chen I became a target and sniping at him meant sniping at Chou. If Chen I was proven to be a figure of the sinister line, how could Chou escape?

There were more examples than this. From July to September 1967 Mao inspected seven provinces and municipalities in east and central-south China. The "16 May Corps" had been well informed. As soon as Mao left Peking, they organized people to pitch camps around Chungnanhai, install powerful loudspeakers, raise a storm at Chungnanhai and babble that they would struggle against Liu Shao-chi. This was the so-called "front to drag out Liu." They also published a combat newspaper. Liu lived in Chungnanhai but was the target of examination by the Cultural Revolution group of the central authorities. If they wanted to drag Liu out, they should have gone to Tiaoyutai, pitch camps there and asked Chen Po-ta and Chiang Ching for him. As long as Chen and Chiang approved, they could pull Liu Shao-chi out and struggle against him.

They obviously wanted to drag out Chou, not Liu. First, if Chou succumbed to pressure and handed Liu over (which was impossible), he would have been responsible to the central authorities. Second, if he did not do so, he could be charged with protecting Liu Shao-chi. This was an extremely sinister trick. The "16 May" elements subsequently revealed that according to their plan, when their efforts to drag Liu out progressed to a certain point, they would rush into Chungnanhai, drag out Lin, struggle against him and Chou and announce that Chou was a cohort of Liu and the greatest royalist.

The followers assembled by Lin and Chiang came from all directions and were resolved to expose Chou to mortal danger. If they could not topple him, they should at least get rid of him (resignation). If they could not get rid of him, they should disrupt his effectiveness.

Moment of Decisive War

Falling sick from overwork, Chou discovered in the beginning of 1967 that he suffered from heart trouble. People working beside Chou were greatly worried and jointly put up a big-character poster, requesting him to change his work style and daily schedule so that he could "work longer for the party." Those who signed this poster included Chungnanhai workers and guards and Chinese communist senior leaders such as Kang Sheng and Hsieh Fu-chih. However, Lin, Chiang and company would not show kindness. The roaring loudspeakers for the "front to drag out Liu" were directed at Chou's residence to deprive him of rest day and night. The plan of the "16 May Corps" for "big chaos in August and seizure of power in September" was put into effect ahead of schedule.

The Red Guard stormed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 1 August and dragged out and struggled against Chen I.

Wang Li gave an interview on 7 August, supporting the "revolutionary action" of the little generals and babbled that Chou En-lai had asked him to take care of some more Ministry of Foreign Affairs matters.

The "criticism of Chen I liaison station" held a rally on 11 August in the People's Hall to criticize Chen. Aided and abetted by Lin and Chiang, the person presiding over the rally broke his promise to Chou. He organized a sudden attack, put up the slogan of "down with Chen I," shouted this slogan and even wanted to drag out and struggle against Chen I. Chou fought every inch of the way, angrily left the rally and ordered the guard to escort Chen I from the hall.

Supported by Lin and Chiang, "red diplomatic fighter" Yao Teng-shan seized the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the middle of August for two and one-half days. Chou ordered Yao to hand the power back.

There was a new development in the Hong Kong "anti-atrocity struggle." The Wenchintu incidents occurred on 5 and 24 August. Lin, Chiang and company instructed Red Guards to lodge an ultimatum to the office of the British charge d'affaires. Red Guards set fire to the office of the British charge d'affaires on 21 August.

Lin and Chiang instructed a group of people on 26 August to encircle and attack Chou En-lai because of the Chen matter and deprive Chou of food and rest for 18 hours. They babbled that they wanted to intercept Chen I's car and rush to the people's hall to drag out and struggle against him. Chou sadly and angrily said that if they wanted to intercept Chen's car, he would stip their cars with his body and allow himself to be run over. If they went to the People's Hall to drag Chen I out, he would stand at its entrance and force them to step over his body!

A decisive war began. What people saw was no longer the humble and tolerant Chou En-lai but a fierce, coolly defiant and militant Chou En-lai as he was when he struggled against the Kuomintang. Chou completely understood that what he was saving was not Chen I or himself but Chinese communist traditions and the revolutionary forces which were persecuted or would be persecuted. He knew that instead of several hoodwinked Red Guards, he faced evil forces of political upstarts like Lin and Chiang. Of course, he did not stand alone. He knew there were hundreds of millions of revolutionary cadres and people at his back.

Downfall of the "16 May Corps"

In the 10 days from 27 August to 5 September, we do not know what happened in the Chinese communist hierarchy. What happened might be revealed in the future. One point we are sure of was that Mao eventually intervened and accepted Chou's opinion. On 5 September Chiang Ching hurriedly went to the conference of Anhwei provincial delegates who had come to Peking and announced that the Peking "16 May Corps" was a counterrevolutionary organization. This organization "appeared to have an ultra-leftist outlook" and "concentrated its opposition on Premier Chou." Meanwhile, she announced that the slogan of "dragging a handful out of the army" was incorrect and had been corrected.

With a view to abandoning the rank and file and protecting the officers, Lin and Chiang made Wang Li, Kuan Feng and Chi Pen-yu (who only had 3 months of political life) their scapegoats. These cultural revolution favorites became "small reptiles" overnight. The ultra-leftist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four was dealt heavy blows, and the awful air of the cultural revolution group was completely swept away. Its several important members were proven to be "political thieves," and people no longer trusted it. The failure of Lin and Chiang to seize power left them suspended in midair, and the administrative power and portion of military power remained in the hands of revolutionaries headed by Chou. This laid the foundation for smashing Lin Piao and the gang of four.

In accordance with Mao's instruction, the movement to investigate the "16 May" elements was quickly developed throughout the country. The anti-Chou and anti-army political cannon fodder of Lin and Chiang began to suffer. The great majority of these people were beaters, smashers and looters. That was why the anti-Chou elements could not win the mercy from the masses. No sooner had the wind passed than the gang of four began emancipating them and launched counterattacks. They said that to investigate the "16 May" movement was to suppress rebels and negate the Great Cultural Revolution! It was said that Chiang Ching later wanted to reverse verdicts on Wang, Kuan and Chi but Mao prohibited her. Mao said that reversal of verdicts would contradict the will of the people. Mao's criticism of the gang of four however became his criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping in the so-called "counterattacking the rightist wind of reversal of verdicts." All sorts of strange things happened in the political circles under the reign of the gang of four.

Between summer and autumn in 1967 there was beating, smashing and setting fire to foreign organizations in China which had not happened since the founding of Communist China. These incidents seriously impaired the prestige of Communist China and her normal relations with other countries. At that time some foreigners regarded what was happening as a "new I-ho tuan movement." Some foreign embassies were prepared to move from Peking. Chou En-lai did a great deal of explanation, persuasion and apologetic work and then stabilized the situation. After the "16 May" clique was dragged out, Chou instructed that the office of the British charge d'affaires be quickly repaired.

The Hong Kong "anti-British and anti-atrocity struggle" 11 years ago is now an historical event. Today after 11 years, Mao, Chou and Chen have passed away. The behind-the-scenes bosses, Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta, Chiang Ching, Kang Sheng and company received the punishment they deserved. A new page in Sino-British relations has opened up. This struggle is undoubtedly still fresh in the memory of many patriotic compatriots in Hong Kong. When they understand the background of this incident, they will understand more profoundly the nature and problem of this struggle and hate more deeply the pests of Lin Piao, the gang of four and company.

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